TO SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.

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NINETIETH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1893. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HAWAIIAN KICKERS

Those in Congress Will Have a Chance to Display Statesmanship.

MR. CLEVELAND WILL GIVE IT.

Diplomacy Toward the Sandwich Islanders Has Failed.

AND THE EXECUTIVE IS DONE.

Senators Likely to Again Resume Battling on This Question To-Day.

WILL BE UP IN THE HOUSE SOON.

Christmas Recess Begins Thursday or Friday.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—It is the present intention of the powers that be in congress to adjourn for the holiday recess next Thursday until January 4. The tariff debate which the Democratic leaders had hoped to enter upon before the adjournment cannot now begin until after the recess, although the bill will be reported to the house either on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The transmission of the Hawaiian correspondence by the president may lead to some debate on this question in open house. Much, however, will depend on the nature of the correspondence and the instructions given to Minister Willis, and the tenor of the president's message, on the highest authority, it can be stated, will show that the administration has done all in its power by the aid of diplomacy to right the wrong done the Hawaiian monarchy, and that the situation is now one for congress to deal with. In other words, diplomacy has failed to restore the conditions existing prior to the revolution, and congress must now decide whether other means are to be employed.

The message will also remove the last doubt about a disagreement between the president and his secretary of state. It will show that Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham have been in thorough accord from the first.

FOUR BUSY DAYS.

The four days before the adjournment promise to be busy ones. To-morrow the debate over the appropriation of $200,000 for special examiners in the urgent deficiency bill will be continued, limited by an agreement made yesterday to one hour and a half on a side. None of the other items in the bill are subject to opposition and the bill will pass as soon as the debate is concluded.

After the urgent deficiency bill is disposed of the New Mexico statehood bill, which is the special order after the morning hour, will again come forward, and it is expected that it will go through to-morrow afternoon or Tuesday, provided the Democratic quorum remains intact. If the Republicans filibuster and the quorum breaks, the house may be dead-locked for the rest of the week as far as business after the morning hour is concerned.

On Wednesday it is possible that Mr. Bailey's voluntary bankruptcy bill may come up. The bill for the collection of abandoned and captured property may also figure in the week's proceedings. The morning hour each day will be consumed with matters of minor moment.

For the third week in succession Hawaii promises to be the important subject before the senate. The president will to-morrow comply with the requests of both houses of congress for copies of all the recent correspondence on the Hawaiian question, and it is considered almost certain that, whatsoever condition of affairs the correspondence and the message accompanying it may reveal, the senate will find in it text for numerous speeches.

The program for to-morrow in the senate includes the reception of the president's Hawaiian message and speeches by Senators Hansbrough and Dolph, the former in explanation of the bill for the extermination of the Russian thistle and the latter on the subject of the tariff. The remainder of the week not given up to Hawaii will in all probability be devoted to the consideration of comparatively unimportant bills on the calendar, of which there is a large number.

Many of the senate committees have been turning out work at a rapid rate during the two weeks of the session, and as a consequence the calendar is much longer now than it was at the beginning of the session, notwithstanding the senate has passed a large number of bills for the time it has been in session. If the nomination of Judge Hornblower as justice of the supreme court should be reported by the judiciary committee at its meeting to-morrow, which is by no means certain, there will be an effort to have the nomination confirmed during the week, and as there is likelihood of some opposition to this confirmation, considerable time may be spent in executive session upon this subject.

The only measure of national importance upon the calendar in position to be taken up for final disposition is the federal elections bill, and its consideration at this time is barred by a stipulation between the Republican and Democratic members that it shall rest where it is until after the Christmas holidays. There is a desire on the part of senators generally that the Christmas recess shall begin on Thursday of this week, but the house will probably be allowed to name the day. It will not be later than Friday.

Better Than at First Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Since the arrival of the cruiser Olympia in port from her trial trip, her officers have announced a correction in the report telegraphed from Santa Barbara giving her average speed as 21.65. It is now claimed the exact average over the course of 86 knots was 22.058 knots per hour, or very close to 26 railroad miles. This time is subject to correction, plus or minus, for tide allowances.

ABUSE ON THE NICTHEROY.

Sailor Williams Arrives With a Story Against Officer Hill.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Jesse Williams, a sailor on the celebrated Brazilian warship Nictheroy, has returned to this city with a tale of cruelty upon the part of Executive Officer Hill. He says that Officer Hill missed some liquors and had a sailor named Voss and the narrator locked in the brig on suspicion of having stolen the liquor.

"For eight days and eight nights I suffered agonies," added Williams. "I was unable to sleep for four nights because my hands were kept behind my back. It was suffocating in the room in which I was kept, and one day I climbed up the ladder to get a breath of fresh air. Mr. Hill was walking up and down the deck, and as he saw me he put his foot on my head and gave me a push. I arrived at the bottom of the ladder in a heap.

"This kind of thing went on until we reached St. Thomas. In a couple of days we were taken on board a boat and sent on shore to shift for ourselves. There were three of us then, for Jim Hendrick, another of the crew, had been locked up for smoking. When Mr. Hill searched my didy-bag he found the check for $40 which I had been paid for the voyage. He put this in his pocket and refused to give it to me when I was leaving the ship at St. Thomas.

"I was able to pocket the handcuffs they put on me, and I have brought them back to Philadelphia as evidence. The Brazilian minister secured passage for us on the English ship Federation, and we got into Newport News on Sunday, December 10. From there I have been able to work my way to this city."

A STOCK TRAIN SMASHED.

THREE MEN KILLED AND NEARLY TWO HUNDRED ANIMALS.

Bad Tracks Blamed—Half the Cars Tumbled Down Hill.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—Section 2 of No. 14 freight train of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railroad, northbound, was wrecked at 10 o'clock this morning and 14 cars, 10 stock cars and 4 loaded coal flats, with the engine, were precipitated down a steep embankment between West Point and Muldraugh, Ky., 24 miles south of Louisville. Three lives were lost, one man probably fatally injured, three others slightly hurt, and about 100 cattle and as many hogs were slaughtered. The dead are:

THOMAS KEEGAN, engineer, of Louisville.

JACK DOWNS, fireman, of Louisville.

STEPHEN JOYCE, a tailor, whose home is in Newark, O.

The injured: Albert Church, colored, rear brakeman, skull fractured, will probably die; Jack Hodges, colored, head brakeman, head injured; Wm. Kelly, of Boston, Mass., and Chris Jacobson, of Joliet, Ill., both tailors, injured about the head and bruised badly.

The three tailors were stealing a ride. They had been working at Owensboro, Ky., but were out of work and money, and were trying to reach this city. They were put off the train at Red Hill by Brakeman Hodges, but got on again as it pulled out. Joyce leaves a wife and child at Owensboro.

The cause of the accident was the jumping off the track of the trucks of a stock car in the middle of the train. The derailed car fell on the west side of the slope. The whole weight being placed on the side of the slope, the roadbed gave way. Cars and track went together, and, the couplings holding, the engine was bodily dragged after them. The engine went high in the air and turned completely over, being entirely wrecked. The cars in the middle of the train went to the bottom of the hill and were smashed into kindling wood. In one hog car every animal was killed but one.

Five box cars and the caboose remained on the track. In the caboose were Conductor Wheeler and six stockmen, all of whom escaped injury. The coroner's jury censured the railroad company for the condition of the track, to which the accident was attributed.

TO OUST BYRNES.

Tammany Said to Be After Him as a Scapegoat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A curious phase of the fight Dr. Parkhurst is making against Gothamite sin has just developed here. It is alleged that Superintendent Byrnes, of the police department, is to be ousted by the police commissioners, a majority of whom are members of Tammany. It is that organization, it is alleged, which is after the superintendent's scalp. The plan is to dismiss Byrnes and make him a scapegoat in order that the people of New York may be led to believe that he and a few captains of precincts are responsible for the condition revealed by Parkhurst, and that the commissioners themselves are not culpable.

It is also said there has been a hard effort made to bring the police department directly under the influence of Tammany, and that Byrnes has resisted this attempt and thereby incurred the ill will of the powerful organization. A fierce fight is expected. Parkhurst continues to wage unrelenting war, and Tom Platt has promised to send a legislative investigating committee down from Albany to help him.

Ohio Legislative Honors.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The Republican legislative caucuses will occur next Friday. It is plain C. P. Griffin, the Toledo Forakerite, is beaten for the speakership by Alexander Boxwell, of Warren county. T. H. McConica, of Hancock, will likely defeat Dudley Phillips, of Adams, for president pro tem. of the senate. The senate Democrats will vote for J. J. McMaken, of Butler, for president pro tem., and the house Democrats for J. W. Winn, of Defiance, or H. N. Harshbarger, of Shelby, for speaker.

A Wealthy Letter Carrier.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Henry McMillan, a letter carrier in this city, was found drowned in the Ohio to-day. He leaves an unincumbered estate of $100,000, comprising a woolen mill in Indiana, several farms and a number of houses in Cincinnati, Newport and Covington. He lived in Newport.

Riley Calls It a Shakedown.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Cabman John J. Riley, who looks for fares at the Reading's Atlantic City terminal in this city every night, declares that before he gets through with the Pittsburgh police he will make them weary. He says he is able to prove that they took $2,800 from him when they arrested him, gave him a receipt for it and then took the receipt from him. "It's a clean case of 'shakedown,'" said Riley last night, "and I'll come out on top, sure." Riley is a well-known cabman in this city, where he has driven for years.

MINERS WILL STRIKE.

The Sentiment Among the Men Around Monongahela.

MONONGAHELA, PA., Dec. 17.—The miners in the pool say the conditions are at this moment as favorable as they can hope to have them for the men to enforce their demands by a strike. The hunting stage is regarded as a godsend. There is keen resentment felt over the arbitrary course of the operators toward the conference committee appointed at the last convention. One of the leading spirits in that convention said to-night: "The coming convention will agree to a strike, and it will be a strike in which every digger will go out."

PLUCKY WATCHMAN JOHNS.

HAS A REGULAR BATTLE WITH FOUR NEGRO BURGLARS.

Shoots One of Them Mortally and Captures Another.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Dec. 17.—Four negroes broke into the store of the Percy mining company, at Percy station, at 3 o'clock this morning. William E. Johns, the night watchman, heard the robbers and appeared armed with a 45-caliber revolver. One of the robbers, James H. Sayres, was standing at the foot of a ladder by which three others of the gang had effected an entrance. Johns covered the man doing picket duty, but one of the three men inside opened fire on Johns. The latter fired two shots at the man at the window, uncovering the sentinel, who improved his opportunity to fire two shots at the watchman.

Johns turned his attention to Sayres again, emptying the big Colt at the fellow at close quarters. One of the heavy bullets hit Sayres in the breast, tearing its way through a lung and coming out of his body at the back.

Then, with an empty pistol in his hands, the plucky watchman saw the robbers in the building coming out, and they promptly opened fire on him again. Johns ran into the building and got his shotgun, which he emptied at the fleeing cracksmen, but two of them got away. The fourth member of the gang was captured as he came out of the store building. He is John Lightfoot, one of the worst negro desperadoes in the county, having been identified with some of the biggest robberies in this part of the state, and was run out of the county about a year ago.

Sayres was found to be in a precarious condition and has been unable to speak. He hails from Providence and has been here only a couple of weeks. One of the two who escaped, the man who fired at the watchman from an upper window, was probably hurt by the return fire, as spatters of blood and a revolver were found at the upstairs window. The robbers had several large coffee sacks filled with goods of all descriptions, ready to be carried off. The pursuit of the two fugitives has been vigorous. Sayres says he was driven to the crime to procure the means to live.

Both Sayres and the negro are in jail here. There are hundreds of hungry and desperate men in the coke regions, and nobody acquainted with the situation doubts Sayres' hard luck story.

EXPECT TO STRIKE.

Lehigh Men Awaiting the Word—A Boycott Is On.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The grievance committee of the strikers on the Lehigh road are said to be in session at Wilkesbarre. The men here and at Auburn expect to hear word of a strike at any time, so they say. In Auburn nonunion men are boycotted and can't get anything to eat. Every house is closed against them, and the only hotel which will board them is full.

Killed Two Negroes Instantly.

LIVEOAK, FLA., Dec. 17.—James Mathis and Henry Scott, two negroes, were shot and killed by City Marshal Peary last night. Richard Robinson, another negro, was also shot, but not fatally. The negroes were drunk and disorderly, and, when Peary attempted to arrest them, resisted and drew revolvers. Peary began firing, shooting Mathis through the head and Scott through the heart, killing them instantly. Robinson was shot in the shoulder. The coroner's jury exonerated Peary.

A Petition to Ikirt.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 17.—A mass meeting of iron workers was held last night here to protest against the Wilson bill. A committee was appointed to circulate a petition to Congressman George P. Ikert. The petition sets forth the opinion that the congressman cares more for the wage-earners than for political theories, and therefore urges him to oppose the Wilson bill. The paper gives in detail alleged evils due to the bill, and predicts worse things to come.

The Pace Was Too Fast.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 17.—Galbraith C. Irvine, said to be the son of wealthy parents at Warren, Pa., was found dead this morning at his boarding house. Some time ago Irvine opened a store and did a fine trade in gas fixtures, furnaces, etc. He got in with a fast set and neglected his business. Recently he sold out, gambled away the proceeds and killed himself last night with chloroform.

Armenians Riot in Church.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17.—The trouble which has been brewing between the rival factions of the Armenians in this city for 10 days past culminated to-day in a riot in the Armenian church on Exchange place. The interior of the church was wrecked. A general police call was necessary to check the riot. Mardros Kavanoorian was slashed with a knife on the neck and face, and Sabred Baedveille was cut and dangerously injured internally.

THOMAS B. THOMAS, of Mineral Point, O., has just returned from Wales where he went to claim a $60,000 fortune left by an uncle. An aunt turned up in time to knock out his claims.

A BATTERED FORT.

Villegagnon Has Suffered Keenly From the Fire of Loyal Guns.

MAY HOLD OUT TWO MONTHS YET.

Scores of Troops Reported Killed in Late Engagements.

FLEET FROM NEW YORK AWAITED

[Copyright, 1893, by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro dated December 9 via Montevideo, December 15, saying:

The manifesto of Admiral da Gama, the insurgent admiral in command at Rio de Janeiro during the absence of Admiral de Mello, has produced excitement and greatly increases the popularity of the revolution. A messenger who has returned from Sao Paulo and Santos states that the monarchist element predominates everywhere. The people are prepared to follow the lead of Admiral da Gama.

Ferdando Lobo, minister of justice and of the interior, resigned yesterday in consequence of a divergence of opinion with President Peixoto concerning present events. This shows that the position of President Peixoto is weakening. I have seen a copy of two official dispatches sent by the war minister to Rio Grande, who is beginning to use every effort to protect the retreat of General Oscal and to retrieve the great disaster resulting from the defeat of General Isidoro on November 23.

OFFICERS UNDER ARREST.

Several officers during the past week have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the revolution. The government has suspended the Rio *News*, an English newspaper whose editor is an American. During the past week there has been some slight skirmishing in the vicinity of Nictheroy and Armaco, with small casualties. The fire of the forts upon Villegaignon continues daily, without apparent alteration of the situation.

Wednesday night I visited Ft. Villegaignon in an insurgent launch. When we passed between Cobras island and Ft. Villegaignon, the troops lining the shore front opened a heavy rifle fire and Ft. Villegaignon replied briskly, killing and wounding a hundred soldiers.

I found the fortress to be much damaged; all the buildings are in ruins, and the masonry of the center toward the mouth of the harbor, is much cut away in consequence of the shelling it has received from the government forts. The guns were working well, but were greatly exposed and three of them were dismounted. Two hundred officers and men form the garrison. All were cheery and contented, and confident of ultimate success. I examined the fortress thoroughly and consider that it can resist for two months longer.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ADVANCE.

On Saturday night 1,500 government troops, lining the shore near the war and marine arsenals, opened a heavy fire from machine guns and rifles upon Cobras island for the purpose of covering the advance of storming parties. Cobras island replied strongly, causing the troops to abandon the attempt after two hours' heavy firing, the government losing over 100 men and the insurgents having only two men wounded. The firing on both sides was very wild.

Yesterday the insurgents seized the steamer Parahyba, flying the American flag, carrying war material and provisions, and proceeding to Santos and Rio Grande. The vessel refusing to heave to, the insurgents fired, killing one and wounding four men. The insurgents then boarded her.

Admiral de Mello wired on Saturday asking Admiral da Gama to send him another transport to carry troops. Many important business houses propose closing their doors to-morrow until the end of the revolution, as they consider the present situation is too dangerous.

The British minister is advising residents to leave the city. Many people consider that the time has arrived for recognition of the belligerent status of the insurgents.

MELLO ON THE LOOKOUT.

Captain Picking Refuses to Protect American Vessels in the Harbor of Rio Janeiro.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The *Herald's* special dispatch from Montevideo says: It is now known that Admiral Mello is preparing to fight the America and Nictheroy with the Aquidaban, Republica and others of his fleet.

News has been received that the state of Pernambuco was ready to revolt. Letters detailing the plans were intercepted, and the government immediately took steps which prevented the consummation of the plot. The correspondent in Rio sends word that the situation is daily becoming more serious for President Peixoto. Sympathizers with Mello, or those suspected of favoring the insurgents, are being thrown into prison. Many business houses in Sao Paulo are bankrupt. Perfect quiet and peace reigns in Rio, which is under police security.

The governor of the state of Minas Geraes has issued a manifesto declaring his unqualified support of the republic. He points out the fallacy of the attempt to restore the monarchy and says not a single member of the Braganza family is fit to rule. His state, in common with others, will, he asserts, preserve its autonomy under republican regime, despite all efforts to restore the monarchy. He thinks this sentiment animates nine-tenths of the citizens of the republic.

The situation for American vessels is serious. Captain Picking refuses to protect them, notwithstanding the Brazilian government issues permits through the consul for vessels loading at the wharves. Captain Picking has notified the masters of three vessels that if any of their crews are killed he will testify against them on charges of manslaughter.

WAVERING GUNBOATS.

Though Loyal to Peixoto, They Might Swing for Mello.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The British steamer Cyril, Captain Oliphant, which arrived last evening, reports that a quiet feeling prevailed at Manaos when the steamer left. Three small gunboats were in the harbor at the time, two of which have one large gun, the other six guns. They are said to be loyal to Peixoto, but would probably favor Mello should events lead that way.

There was considerable lack of harmony between the army and navy forces. Little business was being transacted and the towns are filled with numerous unemployed men. At Para there was very little news of an exciting nature. The people care little for the tide of public affairs. They are simply waiting for something to turn up. Business was very quiet, and the merchants are grumbling and dissatisfied at the state of affairs existing.

HE SHOT A STRIKER.

PROBABLY FATAL END OF AN ATTACK ON A NON-UNIONIST.

Result of the Bad Blood Between Workmen at Apollo.

APOLLO, PA., Dec. 17.—Last night the bad blood that has developed between the strikers and the non-union men at the Apollo iron mills resulted in a collision that may end in murder. It appears that a party of strikers got after George Mason and beat him. To protect himself Mason fired into his assailants and shot William Kelly, a striker, who was active in the attack on him. That is the police version. Kelly was shot near the heart and death is only a question of hours. There have been reports that he had died, but at dark he is said to be still alive. Mason was taken to jail at Kittanning. He has a family and bears a good reputation. Kelly is the son of a farmer near Whitesburg.

KITTANNING, PA., Dec. 17.—George Mason is in jail here. The prisoner tells a straight story of the shooting of Kelly, which agrees in the main with the statements of the officers. Mason states that while on his way home from work last night he was attacked by a crowd of union men, most of them ex-employes of the Apollo iron mill. He was knocked down, kicked and so brutally beaten that he feared he would be killed, when he drew his revolver, and after several attempts succeeded in firing it into the gang. To substantiate his story are the fresh wounds received in the fight last night, and he has a charge of shot in one of his legs, which he says was shot into him one night last week by some person unknown.

MORE DESTITUTE FAMILIES.

Second District Men Nearly Through With the Census.

The police of the second district yesterday reported the following destitute families: Officer Robert Reed, 8 families; Coleman Bailey, 10 families; J. W. Lewis, 1 family; G. W. McNally, 1 family, and Mike Lawry, 16 families. The reports showed that the Eighteenth ward had 18 destitute families, Twenty-first ward 17, Twentieth ward 1, and the Fourteenth ward 6.

Captain Dick Brophy reported last night that the work of his force was about completed. His officers yesterday reported 28 cases of destitution in addition to those already made. Captain Brophy is still affording relief to those in need at the Seventeenth ward police station.

One Bridge Victim Recovered.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—At the scene of the bridge disaster to-day the body of C. F. Holderer, one of the missing men, was taken out. The body was badly mashed and was frozen stiff. The injured at the hospital, with the exception of Edward Hildebrand, are doing nicely. Hoben may die at any time.

BARONESS ROQUE'S DIVORCE.

An Interesting Query Regarding Mrs. Maybrick's Mother.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—A special from Columbus, Ind., says: A letter has just been received here inquiring about a divorce for the present Baroness von Roques, mother of Mrs. Maybrick, now in prison for life in London for poisoning her husband. A divorce was granted here in the name of Mrs. Caroline Dubarry in the common pleas court in 1868. Mrs. Dubarry and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Halbrooke, of New York, came here and resided one month and a year in the state with her little girl, then 5 years of age, and now Mrs. Maybrick. She was divorced from Charles Rebello, an Italian count, who forced Mrs. Dubarry to marry him under fraud in New Jersey October, 1866, and then deserted her an hour after, sailing on a South American steamer for Venezuela.

A FLOATING ASYLUM.

Consul-General Jones One of a Trio That Went Insane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The Pacific mail steamer Rio de Janeiro, which arrived to-day from China, was a floating lunatic asylum during the voyage. It brought the corpse of American Consul-General Alfred D. Jones, of Shanghai, who died seven days after leaving port, a raving maniac, and it also brought Purser J. H. Mahar, late of the steamer Peru, who was also violently insane.

Consul Jones seemed to be suffering from melancholia when taken aboard at Shanghai, but he soon became violent and smashed articles in his cabin and tried to run amuck on deck. He was manacled and a watch put over him, but he steadily grew worse, and died on December 9. Purser Mahar became insane at Hong Kong and was sent back here for treatment. He smashed windows in the steamer saloon and had to be put in irons. On the voyage to China one of the Ric's Chinese passengers developed insanity and ran amuck with a big carving knife. He was knocked down before he hurt anyone.

THIS LOVER WASN'T FIRED.

Instead He Twice Plunged a Knife Into the Father's Heart.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—During a quarrel to-night Charles Kroun was stabbed to death by Frank Bilski. Bilski was calling upon Kroun's daughter, and, being drunk, conducted himself in such a manner that Kroun attempted to put him out. Bilski drew a knife and stabbed Kroun twice through the heart. When placed under arrest by Officer Casey he made a slash at him, causing a slight wound in Casey's arm, and in the patrol wagon he drew a second knife and slightly wounded Officer Delaney.

AN UNDERTAKER'S MISHAP.

He Fell Into a Grave at Carlisle and May Die.

CARLISLE, PA., Dec. 17.—At the funeral of Margaretta McLure, the only child of the late Chief Justice Gibson, this afternoon, as the body was being lowered into the grave in the presence of a large gathering of people, the undertaker, Alex Ewing, slipped and fell head foremost upon the casket. He was lifted out of the grave in an unconscious condition, and was found to be seriously injured. He still lies and it is feared he will die.

Don't Shout After the Ball.

MANKATO, KAN., Dec. 17.—The city council to increase depleted funds in the city treasury yesterday passed unanimously an ordinance making it a nuisance for any person, man, woman or child, hereafter to whistle or sing "After the Ball" between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. The offense is punishable with a fine of 50 cents for each performance.

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HIS PALS CAUGHT.

Men Seen With Edward Farraster Run Down and Arrested for Robbery.

MURDER CHARGES MAY FOLLOW.

Coroner McDowell Has New Evidence to Offer Against Them.

STAINS OF BLOOD ON A COAT.

The unwinding of the mystery attending the death of Edward Wilson Farraster, the young man of Worthington, Armstrong county, who was found in the Monongahela river at Baldwin station a week ago, seems to have been fairly begun. Two young fellows, J. Burd Davidson and William D. Jones, were arrested at McKees Rocks yesterday morning as being Farraster's pals, and they were sent to jail on charges of robbery. They were identified by Agent L. L. Matthews as being two of the men who held him up at the Panhandle station at Ingram, and Detective McGuire, of the Allegheny Valley road, who has been following them since December 1, says they are the men who have gone through the depots at Red Bank and other places of that line.

The prisoners are suspected of killing Farraster, and charges of murder may be made against them to-day by District Attorney Burleigh. Coroner McDowell thinks these men are the right ones, and he and the district attorney will question them this morning, after which the charges of murder will likely be entered. The police say their capture breaks up a bad gang of thieves of which Farraster was a member and of which Davidson and Jones seem to be members in good standing. A robber's black mask, a false mustache and two revolvers, identified as the ones used in the depot raids, were found in the home of Mrs. E. J. Davidson, the young man's mother, at McKees Rocks. Later when examined by Coroner McDowell and Warden McAleese the clothes of Jones were found to be bloody, and other stains were found on the clothing of Davidson.

FOLLOWED THEIR TRAIL.

The capture of Davidson and Jones was brought about by Detective McGuire, of the Allegheny Valley road, and by Detective Cook, of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. McGuire traced them from the Red Bank robbery to Brady's bend, where the gang separated, Farraster going home and Jones and Davidson going from Oil City to Millerstown and then coming to Davidson's home at McKees Rocks. Farraster's trail from Brady's Bend has been lost, but it is thought the three met at Monongahela City about nine days ago. After Farraster's death the trail of Davidson and Jones was lost for a few days, too, but they were located by Detective McGuire at McKees Rocks Saturday morning.

Accompanied by Detective Cook, Detective Fisher and Constable Wall, of Alderman King's office, informations of robbery had been made by Cook against Davidson and Jones, Detective McGuire left for Davidson's home at midnight Saturday. They watched the house until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when they swooped down upon it and surprised Davidson and Jones in bed. They made no resistance and were hustled up to 'Squire King's office and committed to jail. Neither of the prisoners appeared the least bit surprised. Davidson once intimated that he had something to say, but Jones hearing it, remarked to him, "Remember, a still tongue makes a wise head," and Davidson took the hint.

After landing their men men in jail, the officers searched Mrs. Davidson's house, which is about 300 yards from the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad depot at Chartiers. Mrs. Davidson and two daughters were in the house.

FOUND ROBBERS TOOLS.

The officers found the two revolvers under the pillows of Davidson and Jones, a lot of cartridges for the big revolver, the robber's mask and cap, a false mustache, several red handkerchiefs like the one Farraster wore around his neck when found in the river, a coat which seemed to have blood spots upon it and a pack of letters, mostly of the loving sort, and almost all addressed in a feminine hand to Jones.

When the Farraster matter was mentioned to the prisoners they said they did not know him. They admitted that they were in the vicinity of Red Bank the night the station was robbed, but denied that they did the work. They knew Agent Matthews, of Ingram, for when he appeared to identify them one of them who recognized him said he guessed they were in a bad fix. The agent reminded them that they had him in a worse fix when they robbed the station and they smiled. No attempt was made to deny the Ingram story.

THE CORONER SCENTS MURDER.

Coroner McDowell hopes to find evidence to try the young fellows for Farraster's murder, as he is confident some of the man's companions threw him into the river. He will take the district-attorney to see the fellows this morning before the murder charges are preferred.

Late last night Coroner McDowell called at the jail to confer with Warden McAleese about them. The two officials had both men stripped and their clothes were taken into the warden's office for examination. Those of Jones were covered with blood. The trousers about the front of the waist were saturated and stained through. Evidence of an effort to wash it off was plain but it had been futile. It was just in the position natural for the wearer to have held the bleeding legs of Farraster to his body as he carried him to the river from the railroad. The coroner believes he did so, while Davidson carried at the head of the body. There were no blood marks on Davidson's clothes, unless several stains that had been recently washed were made by blood. The color, however, had been obliterated.

The season of Christmas has become so interwoven with gift-giving that the two are now almost inseparable; in too many cases the gifts are the most important portion of the day and the significance of the season is forgotten in the disappointment of not receiving some expected token, or the pleasure at the remembrance coming nearest to the expectations in regard to it. Dissatisfaction, greed, and too often envy, mingle their harsh voices with the chimes of love and peace rung in our hearts by the Christ-child, until we lose the music of the heavenly bells and hear only the discord of the other guests.

Perhaps our laudable spirit of independence, carried just a little too far, may have something to do with this. We wish to return a favor in like measure, leaving out the consideration of our inability to do so without injury to ourselves or others. If a horse be given by a wealthy friend one year the next we wish to return a diamond ring, and so on. This is not the real heart-felt giving which we should practice at such a time. It is nothing more nor less than a system of barter and sale or exchange, and the spirit of the giver, which is the real flavor of a gift, is either wanting entirely or is so ignoble as to take away the beauty it might otherwise possess.

In the home circle the sisters and brothers may talk about what they would like to have, and thus give a hint to those who wish to please by their purchases, but even this practice, harmless enough in itself, is not one which should be carried out in detail. The real way we should feel about it is to realize that anything which comes to us is free and spontaneous, and not to allow ourselves to imagine we are buying our Christmas gifts as we would an article on a shopping tour. As soon as we see this phase of the question we will receive our gifts in a different spirit, and leave off the question to ourselves as to what will best match the gift of our neighbor in value. A bright greeting, a merry face and a total disregard of all that is disagreeable in our lives will go further toward making our hearts truly Christmas hearts than a parure of diamonds would, and we may find some work laid out for our hands on the feast day which will be the best gift of all, because given to the blessed infant whose birth we celebrate.

However, in selection we must study the tastes of our friends and not be guilty of presenting a brilliantly colored picture of impossible fruit and flowers to an artist friend whose delicate taste is apparent in all her exquisite work, nor on the other hand may we give a dainty sevres vase to the rough but kind-hearted woman who does our laundry work, and who would like a red shawl or a green feather better than the most delicate piece of artistic work. We may not give a volume of Greek poetry to our schoolboy friend any more than a pair of rubber boots would suit the student acquaintance, and so on to an infinite degree of selection, which will make our motives of greeting better understood, when accompanied by a gift whose careful study displays a real desire to extend the Christmas spirit of joy, and not a hasty sending of whatever comes first to hand.

The smile of affection is the real gold of the gift sent to friend or acquaintance, and our own hearts will be curiously brightened by this if readily displayed, as well as the hearts of those around us, whether it be returned or not.

NEW LAMP SHADES.

A Bright Bit of Color Gives Coziness to a Room.

In spite of the fact that men poke fun at what they call "women's fixings," they know full well that it is these very "fixings" that make the home so pretty and delightful after the day's work in store and factory is done. Lamps and cushions especially add to the cheerfulness and coziness of the parlor or sitting room, in which a man can read, lounge and—if his wife isn't "too fussy"—smoke, while his gentle partner explores the contents of her dainty workbasket.

Some of the new lamp shades are made of many ruffles of silk muslin, each ruffle edged with narrow black lace. They are laid over a cover of china silk and overlap each other in a sort of billowy fashion. Red, yellow and pink are the prettiest colors for these shades. Ribbon rosettes are the newest decoration for cushions and workbaskets. The pillows are made of India silk in pale shades and are covered with a sheer piece of lawn, embroidered with a border of small flowers, done in wash silks. This cover is attached to the silk cover at each corner by the little rosettes, which can be made to resemble double hollyhocks.

COLLETS AND JABOT.

The upper picture represents a black velvet collet, lined with cherry satin and bordered with krimmer. There is a fringe of jet along the front. At the right is a collet of pink faille, bordered and trimmed with black velvet ribbon embroidered in salmon pink and rush green silk. An edging of lace surrounds it and the turreted collar. It is alike back and front, and is intended to wear with dark gowns. The recurving picture shows a fichu plastron of maize silk muslin, with white lace and bows and belt of maize velvet ribbon.

WOMAN'S LOGIC.

Beauty Is Indispensable, by Means Fair or Otherwise.

It is not only justifiable, but right, to make one's self as pleasant to the sight as possible. A woman of good taste will know just how far to go in the matter of artificial aid. She will not make herself ridiculous by heavily blacked eyebrows, thickly rouged cheeks and inartistically dyed hair. But by a delicate touch here and there she will obliterate those hateful wrinkles, do away with a shiny skin and never display a greasy, oily complexion. By paying attention in this manner to her personal appearance, far from losing her self-respect, she will win golden opinions from those who have any sense of the fitness of things. We were surely never meant to be living reminders of the progress of Old Time; rather it is our duty and special vocation to keep ourselves as dainty as possible, free from spot or blemish or wrinkle.

Much depends on how these means are employed. If used in such a manner that they cannot be detected, well and good. It is art. If it can be detected in the smallest degree it becomes vulgarity.

HOW OUIDA LOOKS.

She Is Generally Dowdy and Always Ill-Dressed.

The novelist Ouida does not, it seems, develop in real life into the personality that she is usually accredited with—"an impossible creature, half adventuress, half angel, and startlingly beautiful." On the contrary, she is a decidedly plain-looking woman "of about 50, who overdresses shockingly." She drives out on the fashionable thoroughfares of Florence every bright day, a garish picture against the turquoise-blue satin of her smart brougham, in an orange-colored batiste much trimmed with lace and a black guipure mantilla. Her "bleached, flowing, untidy hair" is crowned by a broad-brimmed hat of tulle and lace. Her passion is for dogs, after that for laces and stilettos, of which latter two she has a valuable collection.

PRETTY AND EASILY MADE.

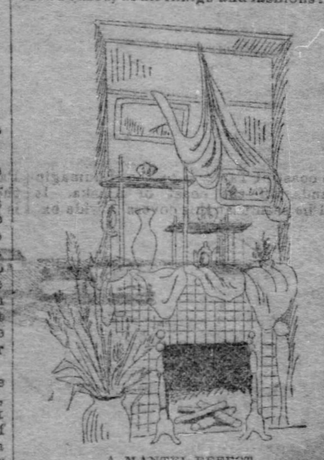
Work for Skillful and Beauty-Loving Women.

UNIQUE MARINE MANTEL DECORATION.

Construction of a Simple Silver Pouch Bonbon Box.

A DAINTY HANDBAG OF OLD PINK SILK

In these days, when everybody affects a perfume or asserts a penchant for the beautiful in favorite surroundings, one learns to expect the demonstration of an individual taste either in dress or home decoration. Fads—I like fancies better—are in the zenith of their reign, and because these commodities have been abused, as all things and fashions in



A MANTEL EFFECT.

particular are apt to be, it is refreshing to come in contact with the development of an original idea.

A young woman who has a passion for anything of a marine drift has individualized her bedroom by suggestions of sea breezes in bleu de rose and violet sachets. The general tone of the walls is a pale wash of verdigris green, relieved by an 8-inch frieze of darker green, which has traceries in silver of sea anemone and coral. The cabinet mantel is where its ornaments mounted and unmounted water colors, with a seine net drapery of their very own, and china plaques in mermaid treatment, and oyster shells decorated in lilliputian views. The mantel drapery is of delicate pink silk, as is also the tone of the highly-polished tiles about the hearthstone, while the andirons are silvered.

A jar to the side contains a lavish bunch of sea oats. Another bit of this sanctum is the book shelf, half hidden by an artistic drapery of burlaps. This drapery, the work of the fair maid's own hands, has a fringe of eight inches in depth, which is first painted in dull pink with tapestry dyes, or oil colors diluted with turpentine, then raveled. An inserting, some space above the fringe, is also first tinted, then raveled, the left behind threads being tied at

SILVER POUCH BONBON BOX.

regular spaces with knots of coarse, pink linen thread. A chair, simply Dane and rush bottomed, is clad in a burlap cushion with fringed valance of the same material, decorated with garlands of rope and fringed rope tassels. The frame of this chair is tinted delicate green with enamel color. A burlap door hanging shows a soft and dreamy effect of Venus rising from the sea. The toilet table is draped in foamy white mull, festooned with green ribbons, and the bedstead, which is white with silver touches, has a misty veil of mull and white linen bedspread embroidered in sea weeds.

The floor, highly polished, is lavishly supplied with soft white and pink rugs. Sash curtains, on silver rods, of old pink silk complete this novel, artistic and inexpensive bedroom fancy—so soothing a substitute for the sea by its very suggestiveness.

A dainty hand bag is made of old-pink silk, brocaded with cream and

A DAINTY HAND BAG.

gold-drawn strings and bows in harmony with the lightest and darkest tints of the pattern, says London *Queen*. It is bordered with old-pink velvet ribbon and lined with gold-colored surah silk.

The silver pouch bonbon box is made to imitate the little leather pouches or purses used for holding silver coins, and forms a wonderfully strong and durable little box without even a ribbon to hold it together, says *Harper's Young People*. No pattern is needed for this; simply draw a circle on your paper nine inches in diameter, cut it out, and directly in the center place a round box lid measuring three inches in diameter. Let the box lid lie top down at first, hold it down with one hand, while with the other you draw the paper over its sides in folds, as shown in fig. 1. When the paper is pleated all around and stands up like a cup, turn the box lid over and press the pleats down on the top, making a sharp edge where it turns over the box lid. When the folds all meet in the center, turn them back again as you see them in the illustration. Should the edges appear too uneven, trim them off a bit with the scissors. The box must be tinted after it is folded, as it takes from its firmness to open it out after it is once formed. It looks very pretty left white with a dashed-on border of gilt, if one does not happen to have the colors. In fig. 2 the lace-edged paper is added; but the effect is not complete without the silvered candies, which are the appropriate contents of the silver pouch bonbon box.

COOK'S CULLINGS.

Seasonable Recipes for Use in the Kitchen.

ORANGE GRANITE.—Make a syrup of one quart of water and two cups of sugar. Boil for five minutes; then add six oranges, prepared as follows: Peel carefully and thoroughly, removing all the white skin. Separate into carpels and remove the seeds. Let the syrup stand where it will keep warm for an hour; then strain out the oranges. Cool; add one pint of orange juice and freeze like a punch. Serve in glasses with a couple of pieces of the orange added to each glass.

SARATOGA POTATOES.—Take several good shaped white potatoes and slice very thin (if you haven't a regular cutter, take a wide, sharp knife), place them in cold water until they are crisp and then thoroughly dry on a soft towel. Have a pan filled two inches deep with boiling fat and, after seasoning the potatoes, drop them into the hot grease, allowing each piece to remain only long enough to brown nicely on both sides, then place on the dish in which they are to be served, sprinkle with a little salt and send to the table.

INDIAN PUDDING.—A small half cup meal, two tablespoonfuls flour, one tablespoonful ginger, one nutmeg, one cup molasses, three eggs, one and a half quarts boiled milk, butter the size of an egg, one cup raisins put in when partly baked. Bake slowly.

CHESTNUTS AND TURKEY.—One quart Spanish chestnuts, two tablespoonfuls butter, one teaspoonful salt, pepper to taste. Roast the chestnuts, but not quite hard. Peel, chop and mash them. Work in the butter and seasoning and stuff the turkey with this as you would with a bread dressing.

CREAM TARTAR BISCUIT.—One quart of flour, sift with it two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, rub in butter the size of an egg; add enough sweet milk (in which has been dissolved one teaspoonful of soda) to make a soft dough. Roll out quite thin, spread melted butter on one-half, fold over, cut and bake.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE.—One cup of stewed and sifted apple, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, butter the size of a walnut, two well-beaten eggs; bake with one crust and cover with a meringue.

HERMITS.—Two eggs, one cup butter, 1½ cups sugar, one cup stoned raisins chopped, one teaspoonful all kinds of spice, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in two tablespoonfuls milk, flour enough to roll. Cut like cookies.

CREAM OF CAULIFLOWER SOUP.—Heat one pint of chicken or veal stock, one pint of milk and half a cup of sweet cream. When boiling thicken with one tablespoonful each butter and flour, add salt and white pepper to taste. Cook in the cauliflower in boiling salted water about 20 minutes. Cut off the flowerets used, some of the stalk and put them in the soup with the

GRAHAM BISCUIT.—One egg, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of molasses, one-half teaspoonful of saleratus, graham enough to make a stiff batter; bake in round tins.

COCOANUT CREAMS.—Pinch off a large piece of the "dough" and knead the grated cocoanut into it until thoroughly mixed. Roll out about three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and cut in squares or bars. Put on paraffine or buttered paper to dry.

POTATO GRIDDLE CAKES.—Four raw potatoes grated, two eggs, yolk and white beaten separately, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half saltspoon pepper. Flour enough to hold it together, about one tablespoon. Fry in hot butter.

A CHRISTMAS HINT.

Some Pretty Gifts for the Approaching Holiday.

Glass boxes bound together with ribbon are not new, but the latest variation in the milk glass, as it is called, is at once a novelty and an excellent thing. It can be found at most dealers in artists' supplies and can be ordered in any size. A pretty gift consists of two boxes, one square and one oblong, for handkerchiefs and gloves. The bottom of each should be heavy cardboard neatly covered and tufted with scented wadding on the inner side. The sides, ends and cover are all of the glass. The edges of each piece are bound with satin ribbon, which is simply stretched tight and securely fastened at each corner. The four sides are strongly overhanded to the bottom of the box, but are joined to one another at the corners only. The cover is attached at two corners, and at all four are sewed small ribbon bows. On the glass is painted some suitable floral subject which on the milky ground is very soft and attractive, and when that is done the box is all complete.

Japanese match holders are novel and are really so quaint as to become pretty in their way. They are quite simple and easy to make if you are the least bit of an artist and can use the brush even moderately well. The foundation is stiff cardboard, cut exactly after the model of a round Japanese fan. A little below the center is cut a slit, and through this one edge of thinner board, about three inches long and two wide, is thrust for one inch, then bent down and glued at the back so as to form a narrow shelf. On the shelf stands a small Japanese doll quaintly dressed and tied in place by ribbon bands, in whose hands is a tiny cardboard box, which forms the receptacle for the matches. The fan is painted in queer Japanese designs and is furnished with a ribbon band by which it hangs against the wall.

A Fraternal Reception.

This is the kind of a reception a rich St. Louis brewer gave his brother, a Mayence wine merchant, the other day on his arrival for a visit. Eight stalwart colored waiters in full evening dress and wearing immense white chrysanthemums met the German on the arrival of the train. One greeted him with "Wie gehts, Mensche!" Then they lifted him to their shoulders and carried him outside the station, where his brother and friends awaited his coming.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT RIO.

Brazilian States Declare Confidence in President Peixoto.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The *World's* special dispatch from Buenos Ayres, December 15, says: Terrific bombarding is reported in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro to-day. Many persons were killed.

The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres correspondent says that on the night of December 10 at Rio was thrown into panic by a storm of shot and shell which lasted for 50 minutes. Missiles came from rifles and rapid-firing guns on Cobras island and fell all over the city, but especially in Carioca, Pavadrila and Travessa streets, and on other points where theaters are situated. Playhouses were just being emptied of their throngs of patrons. Women fled, shrieking, to shelter. Runaway carriage horses dashed among pedestrians, and above all the screaming of whizzling shells, rattling of rifles caused great confusion. This was the result of an attack made from shore upon the island by Peixoto's troops, to which De Gama's island batteries were not slow in responding.

Houses on the water front were much damaged, but the number of casualties is unknown. The attacking force suffered heavy losses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—No news was received to-day at the navy department from Brazil. The sentiment expressed in government circles here has largely been one of sympathy with the Peixoto government, but to-day a high authority in the state department expressed the opinion, with emphasis, that the Peixoto government would be overthrown. The accessions by the insurgents of Admiral de Gama are regarded as imminently endangering the life of the Peixoto government. The opinion is expressed that an important diversion on land in behalf of the insurgents will very soon take place. It is probable that this opinion is based on information received through the request for Brazilian news at the department of state, which was answered with the statement that there was nothing to give out.

The reported intention of the Brazilian insurgent, Admiral Mello, to sue the United States for damages for permitting the Nictheroy and America to be fitted out for the Brazilian government is not regarded seriously at the department of state. Private individuals or another nationality cannot sue the United States, and Mello would have no standing in court. He has not been recognized as a belligerent and has not even attempted to form an insurrectionary government.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A correspondent in Rio de Janeiro sends word of the firing of the rebel transport Madeira early on December 3 by Peixoto's soldiers. A squad set out in launches for the Madeira, which lay at anchor in the harbor of Rio not far from shore. Reaching her side unobserved they threw tow soaked in kerosene upon her decks. She was then ignited, and in a few moments was sheeted in flame. Other vessels of the rebel fleet fired upon the launches, obliging them to retire, and then extinguished the flames. The congress of the province of Minas Geraes has passed a resolution complimenting Peixoto's conduct of the fight. The states of Pernambuco, San Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul have adopted a similar resolution.

NEW STAMP HANDLERS.

Pennsylvania Got a Lot of Fourth-Class Appointments.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Michael J. Cullen was to-day appointed fourth-class postmaster at Taylor, Washington county, O. Carter, at Beckville, Tyler county, W. Va., and the following in Pennsylvania: J. C. Watson, of Palmyra, Lebanon county; J. C. Arnum, jr., of Campbellstown, Lebanon county; C. N. Witson, of Crest Haven, Fayette county; Henry Zeigler, of Dimon, Luzerne county; J. S. Griffin, of Durell, Bradford county; F. A. Osborne, of Hartford, Susquehanna county; M. C. Long, of Jonestown, Lebanon county; A. B. Waller, of Lover, Washington county; Fred Gerth, of Millersville, Lancaster county; C. G. Mikesell, of Scenery Hill, Washington county; D. M. Aumont, of Strasburg, Lancaster county; Frederick Stull, of Stull, Wyoming county; S. B. Squire, of West Nicholson, Wyoming county; W. D. Mason, of Williamstown, Dauphin county.

Mrs. Sarah Trexler
Of Philadelphia.

"Bad Spells" with the Heart

Dizzy, Faint, in Despair

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I have suffered very much during the past few years from

Heart Trouble

Physicians said I might live a number of years, **might die any day.** I could usually tell when the worst attacks were coming on by feeling a sharp pain in the heart, then violent thumping, shortness of breath, followed by a coldness coming all over me, then DIZZINESS, FAINTNESS, and then, unless I could lie down at once I would fall wherever I was. I never dared to be left alone for I had to have help at once and that applied with vigor. I could not do any work, even to sweeping, and had to be careful of the least excitement. I got very much discouraged at the outlook and thought

There Was No Hope

Of ever finding anything to help me. One day a friend asked, 'Why don't you try Hood's Sarsaparilla? I thought it over and decided to try it, and I thank God for it too. Since I began taking it, three years ago, I have had but one 'bad spell' and that was due to carelessness on my part, and from that I quickly recovered. I cannot tell you how much better I feel and how thankful I am. I feel as if I would like to tell every person in the world about it. I can and do now do all my housework, even to washing." MRS. SARAH TREXLER, 809 Latimer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I know Mrs. Sarah Trexler from having purchased Hood's Sarsaparilla for a long time, and have every reason to believe that the above statement is true." E. & F. P. SHOCKLEY, Pharmacists, 541 E. Thompson St., Philadelphia.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

THE BIG PLANET JUPITER.

Its Important Influence on the Weather.

WHY IT SOMETIMES CAUSES DROUTHS.

Errors of Astronomers About Its Composition.

ELECTRICAL DISTURBANCES COMING

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Dec. 15.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from December 15 to 19, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 20th, cross the western mountains by close of 21st, the great central valleys from 22d to 24th, and the eastern states about the 25th.

The disturbing influences at date of this storm wave will be favorable to earthquakes in earthquake countries. About December 22 the earth will receive a large amount of electrical force and this may result in severe earthquakes or the force may pass to the earth through the high barometers, in which case we will have a severe cold wave.

This overcharge of electricity will pass from the earth again about the 29th and January 3 and we will experience severe storms about these dates.

The last storm wave of December will reach the Pacific coast about the 26th, cross the western mountains by close of the 27th, the great central valleys from 28th to 30th and the eastern states about the 31st. This will be a very severe winter storm in the Mississippi valley about the 29th.

Warm waves will cross the western mountains about 20th and 26th, the great central valleys about 22d and 28th and the eastern states about 24th and 30th.

Cool waves will cross the western mountains about 23d and 29th, the great central valleys about 25th and 31st and the eastern states about 27th and January 2.

The Planet Jupiter.

In our solar system Jupiter is next in importance to the sun, and among the causes of weather changes is third, the moon being second.

When at perihelion—in the same direction from the sun that the earth is about October 3—it is about 21,000,000 miles nearer the sun than when in the opposite part of its orbit.

For the above reason when Jupiter is near perihelion its influence on the earth is largely increased, and to that fact is due many of our serious drouths from July to December.

The sun and planets are unquestionably great natural magnets, electrified bodies, and their changing distances from each other certainly keep up a constant changing in their electrical conditions. Volatile matter—water, etc.—readily evaporates when the amount of electricity is increased and readily condenses and precipitates when electricity is withdrawn, and as Jupiter comes 21,000,000 miles nearer to the sun and earth in a little less than six years and recedes the same distance from the earth and sun during the same length of time next following, it is a powerful factor in bringing excessive rains and excessive drouths.

I invite a study of Jupiter, not so much because of its astronomical interest as because of its great influence upon the weather of our earth; from it we can learn much about the nature of our own atmosphere and climatic changes. The average distance of Jupiter from the sun is about 481,000,000 miles, or about three times the distance of the earth from the sun. It makes a revolution around the sun in 11.86 years and the earth passes between it and the sun every 399 days.

Jupiter's diameter is about 11 times, its surface about 119 times and its volume 1,300 times that of the earth. Its weight, or what its weight would be at the surface of our earth, is reckoned at 313 times that of the earth.

The great distance of Jupiter from the earth largely decreases its influence—its pull, as astronomers call it—on the earth, and I only mention this here in order to caution readers against the idea that the planets affect our weather through their attraction of gravitation, or their pull on our atmosphere. It is the magnetic or electric stream lines that go out from all these bodies and therefore distances, or such distances as we have in the solar system, have but little effect as compared with gravitational distances. I will discuss the nature of planetary influences upon our weather further on.

The astronomers all try to prove that Jupiter is a boiling, red-hot body. Nonsense. They see unaccountable activity in the clouds of that planet—nothing of that planet can be seen but its clouds—and they conclude that as sufficient heat cannot reach the planet from the sun to cause such activity, therefore the heat must come from within the planet. If they would explain how heat could reach the earth from the sun when all space between the two is 10,000 times colder than ice, common mortals might think of accepting their theories about Jupiter.

W. T. FOSTER.

CROSSMIRE DIES BRAVELY.

The Murderer of His Mother Hanged at Smethport.

SMETHPORT, PA., Dec. 18.—Ralph Crossmire, who murdered his old gray-haired mother a year ago, died on the scaffold here Thursday. He met death bravely. He slept well and ate a hearty breakfast. He walked firmly to the scaffold, and in answer to the sheriff's question if he had anything to say, said: "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit. I forgive all my enemies." Just before the drop fell he said in a firm voice: "I forgive all who have sinned against me." His neck was broken by the fall. Crossmire left a rambling statement which had no bearing on the crime, and the sheriff burned it.

Crossmire was convicted largely upon circumstantial evidence. In order to obtain possession of the Crossmire homestead he choked his mother to death in the barn, then strung up the body to make it appear a case of suicide. His counsel, Mullin & Mullin, made various efforts to save his life. During his imprisonment he had continued stolid and indifferent to his fate, and has frequently expressed his contempt for those who pitied him. He maintained the same demeanor to the end. Of late he has been receiving spiritual consolation from Rev. McCandless, an Episcopal clergyman, and Rev. Halliwell, a Baptist minister.

A Mahogany Pavement.

Paris is trying a wood pavement made of mahogany. Mahogany is much cheaper than it used to be, but still dearer than the woods generally used for this purpose.

GIFTS FOR THE SICK.

Some Things Are Wofully Inappropriate in a Sick Room.

If there is anything more hopeless and discouraging to the woman recovering from optic troubles than to have adoring friends send her gifts of brilliant-hued flowers, it is to have them send her books. The invalid who is growing strong slowly on a diet of beef tea groans in spirit as tropical fruits and wonderful jellies are sent her. In short, the lack of tact displayed by the kind-hearted people who wish to do something pleasant for their convalescent friends is probably the cause of many a relapse.

If one wishes to send dainties in the line of food the only sensible plan is to find out from the doctor, nurse or family as gracefully as possible what the patient is allowed to eat. Then send the favorite ice cream, or the grapes, or oranges, or the calf's foot jelly, done up so daintily that the invalid's eyes will be delighted before his palate has a chance to be.

It is wise in selecting books and magazines to remember that the mind of a convalescent is almost as weak as his body, and that the "powerful" tales which the well world is reading are not adapted to his mental needs. Pretty, graceful, romantic stories that are not novels with a "purpose," light rhymes—never poems that lead to introspection—are the proper intellectual pabulum.

Flowers are generally a delight, but those with strong odors must be avoided. So also must those which long association has made symbols of death. Colored blossoms, with faint fragrance, are better than even the least heavy of the white, waxy flowers.

TO FRESHEN WALLS.

Bread Is Said to Be the Best Agent to Employ.

If the wall paper has lost its pristine glory and the family finances forbid the buying of fresh, something may be done toward improving its appearance at small expense.

The easier method of cleaning dusty, somewhat blackened wall paper is to arm one's self with a broom and some canton flannel or soft cheese cloth. Tie the cloth over the broom, and with long, even, firm, strokes, sweep the ceiling. The cloth on the broom must be changed frequently, for if the wall is at all dirty the flannel will soon be in such a condition that to continue its use will merely smear the ceiling. The walls should be treated in the same way.

Another way to clean dust and soot is to have on hand several loaves of stale bread and to use this instead of a broom and cloth. Thin slices should be cut off as soon as the crumbs become soiled. This method will surely clean the walls of dust and smoke, such as living rooms almost inevitably acquire.

To remove grease spots lay coarse brown paper over them and pass a hot iron over it. Repeat the process until the spot disappears.

SWEATING LAMPS.

Careful Wiping With Flannel Will Prevent It.

The greatest care should be taken in filling a lamp to wipe off every drop of oil that has got on the sides and in crevices of ornamentation during the process. This can be done with a sleazily woven cloth like a piece of cheese cloth or coarse flannel, which quickly absorbs the oil. It is often the failure to do this thoroughly that makes the slight smell of kerosene so noticeable about lamps that it has come to be accepted by many as an unpreventable one. If a lamp is wiped, and rewiped with a second and drier cloth nine times out of ten its so-called "sweating" habit will vanish.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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THE CATALONIAN.

Some of the Distinctive Features of a Peculiar Spanish People.

BARCELONA IS BECOMING MODERN.

Unenviable Position of Women in the Dons' Households.

CATALAN AND CASTILIAN.

The Catalonians are an industrious and enterprising race, if they are not a sympathetic one. It is, perhaps, part of their heritage that the graces of life should play so comparatively small a part among them. It is not without reason that they are regarded as the roughest of the Spaniards. The proud Castilians will shrug contemptuously or assert that they are not Spaniards. A distinct people, the only real traders of the peninsula, capital colonists or sailors, as little the slaves of pride as they are of passion, it is not astonishing that all the wealth and commercial progress of Spain should be concentrated in the northern provinces of Catalonia.

Neither the guitar nor the toros flourishes in this quarter, says a correspondent from Barcelona in the New York *Evening Post*, though in such large towns as Barcelona and Tarragona both are necessarily tolerated. They dance, of course, but it is characteristic of them that Catalonia has not contributed its share to the national dances of Spain. Instead they have their handsome, purse-proud, and rather French capital, Barcelona.

No country can offer a more magnificent specimen of a provincial town than this old one of Hamilcar Barca. It is bright and new and showy, and if it has sacrificed color and individuality to the pervading tones of France, it is what might be expected of a people wedded to French traditions by long mixture of the races. After Roman and Moorish rule we find the Catalonians and the Provencals so constantly intermarrying that in their history Carcassonne, Narbonne, and Toulouse seem as inherent a part of Catalonia as Cerdana and Gerona.

The first Ramon-Berenguer, Count of Barcelona, married a Provencal princess, Almodis, and they built the old church, half as monastery, half as citadel, part of which remained until the reign of Don James II., though in 1299 on its site, Ramon Berenguer IV. built the present beautiful cathedral.

VERY MODERN NOW.

At this time Catalunia and Aragon were united under one sovereign, whose titles were of formidable length—king of Aragon and Sicily, of Valencia, Jerusalem, Hungary, Majorca, Sardinia and Corsica, count of Barcelona, duke of Athens and Neopatria, count of Roussillon and Cerdana. And Barcelona was a powerful rival of Venice and Genoa. She had conquered Majorca and Valencia, and had won laurels in Africa and Sicily?

To-day she has less of the old mediæval aspect than either of her more famous rivals. Here and there you may chance upon a Moorish memory in architecture; here and there upon a Roman arch, an old street that suggests the martial centuries, a noble palace eloquent of all the barbarous enchantments of the middle ages. The cathedral quarter is full of fascination. Four architects are said to be responsible for so much beauty—Roque, Bartolome Gual, Andres Escuder, and Jaime Fabre, who built the Dominican church of Palma de Mallorca.

To-day, for the sake of the cathedral, it is possible to grow charitable to Barcelona, and forgive her absence of picturesque poverty, forgive her air of flaunting prosperity, her excessive display of modern wealth; the flare of electric lights, broad boulevards, multiplicity of train lines and nauseating air of commerce. Here in the heart of mystery, in the enchanted dimness of dark stone and jeweled windows, we are confronted with the spirituality that ran like a thread of light through those old brutal times. We are no longer brutal, but we do not build such churches. Artistic tastes prevail, but the secret of stained windows has gone from us. The race which seems to have left the most permanent stamp upon the common people is the Roman. True, it has apparently gone through the same modifying process as the Provencal cast.

THE PEOPLE.

In Barcelona you are constantly reminded of the comely type of Provence. Straight, well-balanced women, with bright, eager glances, so different from the rest of Spanish women, at times surprisingly free from the noticeable degradation of the mouth which is characteristic of people in decay; not so attractive as the Provencal woman, but with something of her square brow and look of diminished Roman. The men are rougher and plainer; and although both sexes gesticulate and are voluble enough, they possess as little of Provencal effervescence as they do of Castilian courtesy and charm. The women offer good nature as an apology for brains, but the middle-class Catalan is frankly execrable.

Even here you will see how unenviable is the lot of the Spanish woman. Why have we made a legend of the chivalric don? Much later even than Cervantes's time, the ladies of Spain, however exalted their rank, dined off the floor, while their husbands sat at table. The hidalgo's sense of chivalry seems to have expended itself in public and during the fleeting period of courtship. He might cast flowers or verses with appropriate ardor, he might bend the knee of willing homage, thrum a graceful sequidilla or a heart-breaking serenade, and flaunt his lady's colors. But the lady had a sad time of it then, and things have not much altered since. The sweetest guitar player that ever languished in love could not have made her life other than it was, a prison, and the most beautiful phrases lisped in pure Castilian must have been an insufficient compensation in slavery.

All over Spain the life of the street and that of the house is fashioned exclusively for male convenience. It is merely modified Orientalism. Woman's tastes and exactions and varied daintinesses of mind and body are of no account.

WOMAN AND SPITTING.

Being an accommodating creature, she subscribes so complacently to this order that it would seem feminine instinct is utterly dead in her. Now she sits at table with her husband—not wholly like an equal and a brother, for at middle-class tables she is served after him—and she feels no impulse to turn away her head in a thrill of repulsion when he expectorates, not inevitably between the courses. On the contrary, she accepts expectoration as so constant a necessity with the male that she provides spittoons at the dinner table, spittoons in her drawing room, spittoons in the hall and spittoons in her bedroom.

I have often wondered if a Spaniard manages to dispense with spitting in his sleep, since every waking hour is devoted to this performance. When there are no spittoons, he will cheerfully sacrifice the best carpet and make it a disgusting labor to tread one's way through a room he occupies. I traveled from Alcazar to Valencia in a first-class compartment with three Spaniards, all presumably gentlemen. There was a strip of bright new carpet at our feet. Two of my companions spat so continuously on this carpet that I was obliged to make a paper covering in order to get out of the carriage.

The mere idea that such a habit could prove a severe trial to a lady would never deter a Spaniard from pursuing his own comfort. The world was made for men—railway carriages, carpets and women included. The don accomplishes his duty when he has elaborately bowed and described himself at all women's feet. Let us be just to him. He bows with consummate grace, and he is the impartial lover of the whole sex. He pays it lavishly the coin of admiration; meanwhile he permits his women to live on in prodigious discomfort and in the shackles of barbarous servitude.

TYRANNY OF THE MAN.

If such may be said of the Spaniard in general, we have but to add a cold but not unkind tyranny to the character of the Catalan male. He is "king and lord" in his house. The woman has no money of her own, however large her fortune may have been. If the wealth were all on her side, she could still not spend a pound of it without her husband's permission. I have not seen the daughters so secondary in the household elsewhere.

When they are all children, boys and girls alike rule the house and their parents in a manner indescribably afflictive for strangers and visitors. But as they grow up the girls are shunted to the back and the house seems built for the boys. The husband is an uncheerful despot. He sits silently at the head of the table as often as not; does not answer his wife, corrects her grammar or attempts at Castilian, she by every tradition bound to ignorance, even of her own language, in the presence of her children, just as if she were only the eldest. He must be consulted on the meanest domestic matter, so dark is his unsleeping jealousy of his rights as sole head of the house.

The children cannot be washed, dressed, medicined, walked abroad, scolded by their own mother, without being authorized by the father. "Are the children to go out to-day?" a governess may ask of the senora. "I will go and ask their father," or "Whatever the senor wishes." The senor idles his day in a rocking chair or walking the plaza, while his poor domestic slave sits from dawn to sunset making clothes, turning the eternal sewing machine, and only leaving the house for a little shopping when the lord offers to escort her. This is not often. But abroad with his wife the dreary Catalan senor is seen to better advantage than at home.

COMBINATION IN NATURE.

Competition Avoided Even in Its Most Crude Forms.

Popular Science Monthly.

That crude competition is the universal law of nature, while combination is the invention of the mind of man, is doubted by Mr. Henry Farquhar. The position, he says, "is difficult to reconcile with even the most hasty consideration of ruminants feeding in herds, where, instead of a tumultuous crowding for the occupation of the best places, we see some individuals taking posts in which they can be of service in warning the whole herd of impending danger—or of the wolves that prey upon them in co-operating packs.

"It is not to be rashly claimed that mind * * * is absent from the conduct of the ant and her colonies; but surely their example is convincing evidence that the lesson of the economic superiority of concert over cutthroat individual competition is one that has been well taught and learned in realms of nature widely sundered from ours.

"If not with man as a self-conscious being, where in the course of evolution does an implicit recognition of the wastefulness of indiscriminate competition begin? Not even, I think, with the first appearance of gregarious animals. It is found at the point where parents first begin to care for their feeble offspring. * * * We may go back further yet—much further. It is an application of the same principle essentially unchanged when the organic cells, which are in the lower organisms independent beings, first unite in filaments to form an aggregate of the second order, each cell giving up a part of the strength with which it could carry on a rivalry with its comrades, for a power of co-operation which makes the aggregate far better able to sustain itself than as many separate rival cells could ever be.

GOAT RAISING.

It Is an Important Industry in Some Northwestern States.

Goat raising is an important and growing industry in Oregon and some other northwestern states. One rancher in Benton county, Oregon, has a fine herd of 450 goats, which includes a number of thoroughbred Angora bucks. Twenty-two cents a pound is the lowest this man has received for a fleece in a dozen years, while frequently he has received 30 to 35 cents a pound. The average yield from a goat is about four pounds, but eight to ten pounds is frequently obtained from high grade goats. The goats are not only valuable for their fleeces, but in clearing off land, as they subsist largely on brush and weeds

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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SIMPLE NEW ALARM SYSTEM.

How Parisians Call Out the Fire Department.

IT IS WORKED ON THE TELEPHONE PLAN.

Mechanical Appliances at Once Novel and Useful.

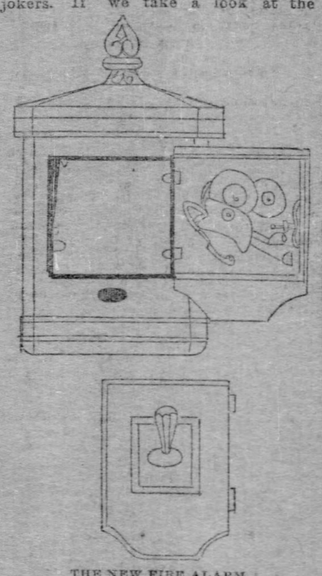
PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE

Something entirely new in the line of fire alarm signals is now seen on the streets of Paris. The *Scientific American* describes the new system in detail. The street apparatus comprises a square box painted red, mounted upon a column in the shape of a lamppost. The alarm and telephone, enclosed in the box, communicate, through wires running to the interior of the column, with two cables coming from the central station through the sewers. Let us walk around the apparatus: Here is the door, into which is set a small glass. At the top of the door we read: "In case of fire, break the glass and

OPERATING THE STREET TELEPHONE.

then cry out distinctly in the mouthpiece of the telephone the nature of the fire, the street and the number."

The normal type of alarm is provided with a small hammer like a door-knocker, which permits of effecting the breakage of the glass, but this has been removed, since it gives rise to mistakes. Let us strike hard, as another inscription tells us to, and, according also to these same instructions, the door will open and reveal the mouthpiece of the telephone placed in the interior. This opening, in fact, reveals itself to us at the bottom of the box, surrounded by the inscription in exergue: "Mouthpiece of the telephone." When the door opens a ringing occurs that attracts the attention of passers-by and points out jokers. If we take a look at the



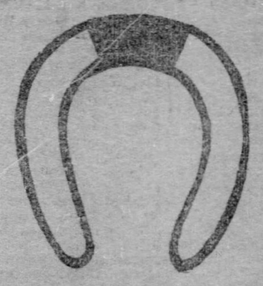
THE NEW FIRE ALARM.

enameled iron plate at the bottom of the box we see that as soon as the ringing ceases we must shout in the telephone the fire that it is necessary to fight, and repeat this information until a roaring sound is heard, and which signifies that the firemen have started. After following these instructions to the letter we can leave the apparatus, whose door remains persistently open. There is nothing more simple than all this, even for a child.

Rubber Horseshoes.

The increasing number of patent paved streets has made the rubber horseshoe shown below an absolute necessity.

In this shoe a deep groove is cut at each side along the base, into which, after the horse is duly shod, rings of india rubber are inserted, the grooves being beveled so as to insure that the

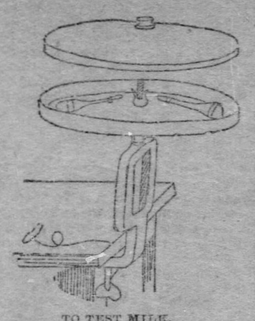


FOR SLIPPERY STREETS.

pads are firmly held. The rubber wears down no more than the iron of the shoe and thus affords a proper foothold, while at the same time there is sufficient elasticity to materially prevent the jar to the hoof caused by contact with the hard ground. The shoe thus made is much lighter than that generally put on, and another advantage lies in the fact that the nails are under the rubber pads and are thus prevented from working out. These shoes have been tested on roads of various kinds, and are found to be more durable than the ordinary pattern. But their non-slipping qualities and the reduction in concussion are of themselves sufficient claims to the notice of all humane employers of horse power.

Useful Dairy Appliance.

By means of "acid butyrometer," an English patent shown below, the exact amount of fat in a sample of milk can be determined in a very few minutes. As to the mode of procedure, samples of milk are placed in test tubes of phial shape, together with a certain

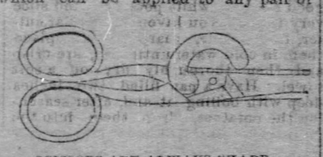


TO TEST MILK.

quantity of acid, and the tube is then corked and placed in the appliance shown, which is rapidly revolved, either by gearing or, in the smaller class, by the more ancient method of string wound and unwound. In a few seconds the operation is completed, and an accurate record afforded of the proportion of fatty matter existing in the sample, the whole work being of the simplest nature.

New Attachment for Scissors.

By means of the ingenious little attachment shown in the illustration, which can be applied to any pair of



SCISSORS ARE ALWAYS SHARP.

scissors or shears, the well-known tendency of these tools, after a certain amount of wear, to lose their cutting properties is remedied. This attachment is in the form of a spring, which presses the two cutting edges together at all points of their opening, keeping them always "on the cut," and allowing them to be used by the right or left hand indifferently. The constant contact serves, moreover, to keep the edges sharp.

Interlocking Spokes.

The accompanying diagram shows a new arrangement of the hub of a vehicle wheel recently patented. The in-

INTERLOCKED SPOKES.

terlocking of the spoke ends into each other prevents any withdrawal or displacement in a radial direction.

RUSSIANS NOT SLAVS.

The Muscovite People Are, Rather, of Finnish Origin.

Scottish Review.

When Rurik and his Norse war-clan first came as allies, and then as conquerors, of the tribes near Novgorod, they no doubt found some Slav population there. But the vast territory between the Finnish gulf, the rise of the Don, and the Ural range was occupied then by Ugarian, Finnish, non-Slavonian, non-Aryan races. It is established now beyond the possibility of doubt that the Russian language only obtained the upper hand in the provinces of Kursk, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Vladimir, Yaroslaw, Kostroma, Tver, and the northern parts of Novgorod, so late as the thirteenth century. A glance at the map will show that these are the central provinces of European Russia, even if Poland be reckoned "Russian;" which is a large assumption.

As to that part of what is now eastern and southern Russia in Europe, which had not yet been annexed to the Rurik realm at the time when the Tartars made their irruption in the thirteenth century, it became largely Mongolized during the following 2½ centuries of Mongol rule. The Slavonization, in language, though not in race, of this portion of the inhabitants of Russia began, therefore, only in the sixteenth century, when the Golden Horde of the Tartars at last withdrew.

In a "Life of the Saints," dedicated by learned men at Kieff to Peter I., the province of Tuia, which touches that of Moscow, is described, without further ado, as "the country where Asia begins." In a history of the Russian empire, published under Catherine II., the Finnish, Tshudish—that is, Turanian—character of the Muscovites is openly acknowledged.

When a German writer, Stritter, mentioned the non-Slavonian, Finnish origin of the Muscovites, Catherine II. issued a decree in vindication of their "European" character, which was correct in so far as they were of course located in Europe. But that very decree contains the unavoidable admission that "the Muscovites are of different origin from the Slavonians." Even now the process of Russification in language is far from complete in all the European provinces of the czar's dominions. On the Asiatic side, it need not be said, we come upon Siberians, Kalmucks, Kirgise, Tartars, and other semi-barbarous races. Such is the strange basis for the claim of Russia to represent the Slav stock.

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Stops Rheumatic Pains and Inflammation. Cures Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhals for Nervous Headache. 32-Ct Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts., large bottles, $1.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

IT WAS POOR MAN'S TURKEY.

Tons of Codfish Taken in the Pacific Ocean.

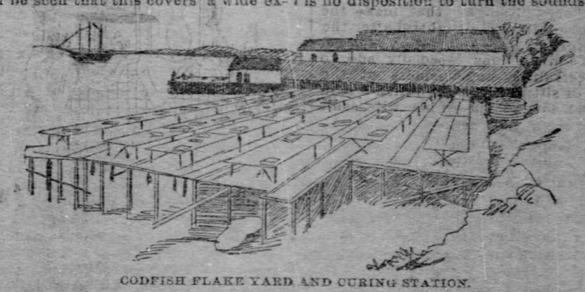
WESTERN FLAKES GREATLY IN DEMAND.

Gloucester Methods Improved Upon by California.

THE RESULTS LOOK VERY MUCH PRETTIER

There used to be an old saying in New England that the "codfish is the poor man's turkey." That might have been true half a century ago when codfish were plentiful and turkeys were hard to rear, but it is not true to-day. For years the eastern cod fisheries have been declining in their output, and the trend of population westward adding to the increased cost of transportation makes the famous old Cape Cod "bird" about as expensive a luxury as the turkey itself. The best quality of preserved codfish now costs at wholesale almost as much as the turkey at retail.

The decadence of the eastern fisheries and the high price of eastern cod has made the western trade turn its eyes to the Pacific coast. The Pacific coast cod fisheries are almost inexhaustible. They extend from the Okhotsk sea, on the coast of Tartary, to the Shumagin islands, off the coast of Alaska. It will be seen that this covers a wide extent of ocean territory, and the supply of fish is unlimited.



CODFISH FLAKE YARD AND CURING STATION.

Heretofore the catch has been circumscribed by the market demand for the cured article, which, being confined mostly to the Pacific coast, afforded a market for no more than about 1,000,000 fish per annum. During the same period there was some trade with Japan, and with Australia, but this trade was limited. One thing that has wrought the change and has set the western dealers and consumers into the Pacific coast markets is the recent enormous reduction in freight on that class of goods.

FREIGHT ON THE FISH.

Up to a recent period the freight between San Francisco and Chicago on salted fish was $1 50 a hundred pounds, the package being included in the weight. At this rate the freight on the package alone was about 22 cents; this has now been reduced to 75 cents a hundred pounds, and western dealers and middlemen can afford to seek the San Francisco market.

Already the shipments of salted codfish from San Francisco, which is the headquarters for the trade, amount to between two and three carloads a week. Most of this is distributed through the merchants of Chicago, St. Paul and St. Louis. Strange to say, these shipments sell at a higher rate than the eastern article, which finds its way into the western trade from Gloucester, Mass.

Whole fish, cured by Gloucester fishermen, sell in Chicago at $4 50 a hundred, while the fish cured on the Pacific coast sell for 50 cents more, notwithstanding the fact that the transportation rates are decidedly in favor of the eastern fish. Freight rates from the Atlantic seaboard on this class of merchandise are from 20 to 22 cents a hundred, a little less than one-fourth the rate from the Pacific coast.

On the better class of codfish, such known, for instance, as "strips," prices are quoted in Chicago at from 6½ to 6¾ cents a pound, while the Pacific "strips" range from 7 to 8 cents a pound. This difference in price is due

THE ALASKA CODFISH.

to the fact that the cod shipped from San Francisco finds a ready demand on account of its superior cure. They are more progressive on the Pacific coast.

They have invented new ways of handling fish and new methods in curing it. There is something, too, in the atmospheric conditions out there which operates to the advantage of the curer. Another thing they do in the cod fisheries of the Pacific coast is something that is never done on the fishing banks of Gloucester. In the eastern fisheries the fish are caught in seines or wiers or on trawls, but off the Shumagin islands the fish are so thick they are caught with a hook and line as fast as a man can haul them in. The moment a fish is hauled up and taken off the hook the fisherman cuts his tongue out by a peculiar motion of the knife, hangs him up by the tail and drains every drop of blood out of him.

The eastern fisherman, on the other hand, allows the fish to lie in heaps until they gasp themselves to death, and in this process the blood is scattered through the meat, giving it that brownish color which is anything but pretty in the fish trade.

Though most of the Pacific cod are caught a thousand miles from San Francisco, they are nearly all cured, packed and prepared for market near that city. The codfish fleet now consists of eight or ten vessels and gives employment during the season to over 300 men. The season begins about March 1 and ends October 1. There are four regular fishboats, which go north, and a tender, which makes three annual trips, carrying supplies and bringing back fish.

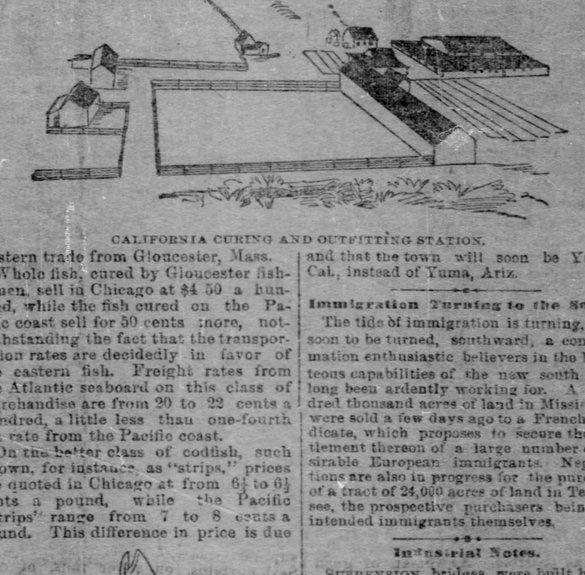
The old-fashioned New England methods of curing and packing have been abandoned. When a vessel arrives with a cargo of cod she is moored across the end of the wharf and the fish are loaded on cars.

WESTERN PACKING.

Railway tracks are laid in every direction throughout the plant. As fast as the cars are filled they are run upon a platform scale where the weight of the fish is noted, and then off to the washing pond or pickling tanks. At other times the cars carry the fish from the tanks to the flake yard, or thence to the packing or skinning room.

The manufacture of boneless fish is carried on in the same manner as in the east and the product is packed in cases and in boxes holding from 50 to 100 pounds each. Most of the boxes contain two-pound packages of boneless cod known to the trade as "bricks." Unskinned dry cod are sold in 50-pound bundles.

Sounds and tongues, which are two famous New England delicacies from the cod, are not bothered with in the Pacific coast packeries. The fish themselves are so plentiful that there is no disposition to turn the sounds and livers and tongues to commercial advantage. The sound of the Pacific cod differs from that of the Atlantic species; that of the former is dark, small and exceedingly thin and contains little gelatinous matter. If the present outlook for an increase of salt fish trade in the Pacific continues undoubtedly curing stations will be established on the Alaskan coast



CALIFORNIA CURING AND OUTFITTING STATION.

WILL MOVE YUMA.

The Arizona Town of That Name Will Go to California.

That typical Arizona town, Yuma, will probably soon be lifted from Arizona into California, where, it is claimed, it has always rightly belonged. Up to about 15 years ago the point was often contended between the local authorities on both sides of the disputed line, but since the arrest, in 1877, by the Arizona authorities of a San Diego (Cal.) tax collector who tried to collect taxes in Yuma the question has been dropped. The land office authorities have always evaded the question. Last week William Hycks was indicted by the federal grand jury for selling liquor to Indians in Yuma. He denies the jurisdiction of the court to try his case, citing the authority of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo and the recent reports of the international boundary commission to show that Yuma is in California. It is thought out there that Hycks may win his case, and that the town will soon be Yuma, Cal., instead of Yuma, Ariz.

Immigration Turning to the South.

The tide of immigration is turning, or is soon to be turned, southward, a consummation enthusiastic believers in the bounteous capabilities of the new south have long been ardently working for. A hundred thousand acres of land in Mississippi were sold a few days ago to a French syndicate, which proposes to secure the settlement thereon of a large number of desirable European immigrants. Negotiations are also in progress for the purchase of a tract of 24,000 acres of land in Tennessee, the prospective purchasers being the intended immigrants themselves.

Industrial Notes.

SUSPENSION bridges were built by the Chinese fully 2,000 years ago.

THE production of skates this year is probably the largest in any one year on record.

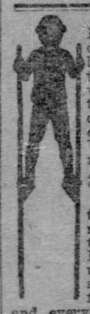
THE bituminous or soft coal output in the United States now aggregates 100,000,000 tons annually.

SOMZONE has devised an adjustable horse collar which may be readily fitted to a larger or smaller neck.

PHOTOGRAPHY is overwhelming astronomers with new material, especially in the discovery of asteroids.

PROF. WELLNER of the Brunn (Austria) technical academy, has invented an apparently successful flying machine.

IN England a new coal hod has been brought out. The lid is lined with linoleum, and falls on projecting rubbers, obviating all slamming, and even the shovel is lined with felt.



ABOVE ALL OTHERS, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the medicine for the blood. You'll be willing to believe this, perhaps, if you think of the way it's sold to you. *On trial*—that's what it amounts to. In any case where it fails to benefit or cure, your money is returned. With any doubtful or ordinary medicine, this couldn't be done. And it isn't done, except with the "Discovery."

In every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, this medicine will certainly cure. For the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases; the worst forms of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages; and for Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," and every kindred ailment, nothing approaches it as a remedy.

Nothing else, at any price, is really as *cheap*. You pay only for the *good* you get.

It's more than mere relief—it's a perfect and permanent *cure*, that you get with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors offer $500 reward for any incurable case of Catarrh.

PRESIDENT OF JEFFERSON.

Rev. James Dunlap Was Head of the College Many Years Ago.

Uniontown Standard.

As far back as 1794 Rev. James Dunlap and William Littell conducted a school in Franklin township in which they taught the dead languages and higher mathematics, mental and moral philosophy, etc. Students could secure boarding in the neighborhood at $26 per annum, or 50 cents a week. Mr. Dunlap was pastor of the Dunlap's creek and Laurel Hill Presbyterian churches and became president of Jefferson college in 1804.

Mr. Littell was afterwards an eminent lawyer and author in Kentucky. After his retirement from the college presidency Dr. Dunlap taught a latin and mathematical school at New Geneva (1811-12), where among his pupils were Samuel Evans, James and Thomas W. Nicholson, Stephen Ward and David Bradford, son of David Bradford, of the whisky insurrection.

Great Yankee Honesty.

Washington Capital.

On Tuesday the postoffice department received a communication from a postmaster in a small town in Vermont. It was an explanatory letter of some length, enclosing a postal card. The postmaster had received one card in excess on an order of 500 and hastened to return it before he was supposed guilty of embezzlement.

A New Way to Tell Old Lies.

From Truth.

There are trees in California so tall that it takes three men and a boy to look to the top of them. One looks until he is tired and then another commences where he left off.

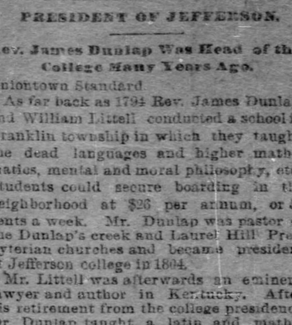
No Whales in the Gulf Stream.

One of the curious things about the gulf stream is that no whales are found in it.

Stuttering in Germany.

There is said to be a great increase of stuttering in Germany, where now there are 80,000 school school children.

THE KIND THAT CURES



WESLEY STERRY, Morrisown, N. Y.

Kidney Trouble for 12 Years, Completely Cured.

DANA SARSAPARILLA Co.,

GENTS—For 12 years I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Trouble. Two years ago I had "La Grippe," which settled in my back. At times I was hard work for me to get around. Last Feb. I had another attack of "La Grippe," which left me so bad I could hardly get across the room. Our merchant advised me to try a bottle of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

I did so, and have taken three bottles of SARSAPARILLA and one bottle of DANA'S PILLS, and I am COMPLETELY CURED. No trouble with Kidneys; no back-ache; good appetite, and I never felt better in my life. You may publish this if you wish, as every word is true.

Yours truly,

Morristown, N. Y. WESLEY STERRY.

GENTS—We are personally acquainted with Mr. Sterry, and know his statement is true.

Respectfully, A. F. & C. E. NORTHILL.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

An Efficient Health Officer

ALWAYS READY FOR DUTY

IS

POND'S EXTRACT

Wherever inflammation exists POND'S EXTRACT will find and will allay it. It is invaluable for CATARRH, PILES, COLDS, SORE EYES, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, RHEUMATISM, WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, all HEMORRHAGES and INFLAMMATIONS.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Genuine goods manufactured only by Pond's Extract Co., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate.

WHITTIER

814 PENN AVENUE.

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, overworking employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threaten of consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, erruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases pre-eminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common-sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, No. 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa., as second-class matter.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, POST BUILDING, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TERMS, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

The Semi-Weekly Post—Postage Prepaid.

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Specimen copies of the DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address free of charge.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1893.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us the addresses of persons or associations who might be interested in examining a sample copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST.

THE annexation plot was undoubtedly hatching months before the "paper revolution." Had Mr. HARRISON been re-elected the chances are Hawaii would have been a state of the Union by this time, with STEVENS and THURSTON as senators.

THE Republican congressmen, it is said, have given notice that they will not aid Democrats, moved by local considerations, to amend the Wilson bill, unless the discontented Democrats will join with the Republicans in making thorough work by riddling the bill in every respect. The Democrats have a majority of 90 in the house, and we expect to see the Wilson bill go through by that vote. It is in the senate where there will be the greatest difficulty, but the Populist senators will vote for it, and this will give it a good majority. The bill will be reported to the house on Tuesday.

IT is a little singular that the letter Minister STEVENS addressed Secretary BLAINE from Honolulu on the 8th of March, 1892, laid down with singular precision the events that took place there some months later, and which led to the organization of the provisional government, its recognition by STEVENS, the landing of United States troops and the annexation. STEVENS inquired of Mr. BLAINE what he should do in such a contingency. It does not appear that Mr. BLAINE made any official written reply. The presumption is he communicated his views to STEVENS in some other way, and so avoided hampering the files of the department with his instructions. All of which is very suspicious.

THE Swiss people got the rage of utilizing their mountain streams for the production of electric power, and so put in dynamos and water-wheels very extensively, with the connecting wires. But the expected profits did not materialize. Only a big electric plant of 500-horse power, it was found, can be compared in economy with a steam plant. Fifty-horse power transmitted three miles costs in Switzerland $57, as against $46 for the same power obtained on the spot from steam. The facts against electric plants on Swiss streams are the uncertain water supply, electrical storms, freshets, etc. A steam plant has to be kept in reserve in case the electricity fails. These facts are communicated by Consul MONEGHAN, at Chemnitz, Germany. The Swiss mountain streams cannot be relied on to furnish the needful just when it is wanted.

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY.

The natural results of such narrow and proscriptive organizations—so thoroughly unamerican—as the A. P. A. are seen in St. Paul and Minneapolis, where the sectarian fighting and cross-fighting has passed from the political to the business and social field. This is the natural outcome of the plans of the alleged protective association. It may be said to have had a perfect right to pledge its members not to vote for any Catholic for office, but when it went beyond this fashion of proscription for opinion's sake and imposed the additional sworn obligation that its members should under no circumstances give employment to Catholic man or woman, the real nature of the "critter" came out. We have no idea members of this society are much given to employing anybody. As a rule few of them amount to that much in the world. But their bitterness and proscription invites the same in return, so it has come to pass that in many business houses and manufactories in St. Paul and Minneapolis members of the A. P. A. are excluded from employment, and the work of reprisal and counter-reprisal is still going on. Of course the A. P. A. complains long and loud that they should be put under the ban, and the order has directed a boycott against several large business houses because they directed the discharge of A. P. A. members. They don't relish their own medicine.

Two wrongs never made a right, and of course it is vastly wrong for Catholics or others to proscribe the A. P. A. from making a living because of their opinions on any religious question. But this thing is to be considered. The A. P. A. started out on a crusade of this character. No one ever dreamed of such a test until they set it agoing in a spirit of bitter intolerance and fanaticism. They applied it first to public offices, and then to the privilege of a man or woman earning a livelihood. The whole business is the most anti-Christian and unamerican that has ever been attempted in this country. It is to the shame of the Republican party that in the western states it is endeavoring to achieve lost ground by affiliation at the polls with the A. P. A. It is a remarkable fact that the A. P. A. is largely made up of foreigners, especially English and Ulster men. In Minnesota it is reported as gathering in many Scandinavians on false pretenses of various kinds. The claim is made that it will control the politics of Minnesota, and especially of St. Paul and Minneapolis. It may for a brief time, but such political sores soon wear themselves out, and disgust and anger the intelligence of any community.

THE POTTERY TRUST.

No combination that has flourished under the McKinley law has been more grasping and avaricious than the pottery trust. It pays certain classes of high-grade workingmen tolerably good wages, but as a rule the pottery combine doles out to the mass of its employes the lowest market price of labor and is the determined foe of organized labor. It has set up a dreadful wail over the reduced taxes in its favor by the tariff reform bill, and of course is croaking Calamity to the extent of its lung power. It has always taken an active and proscriptive part in politics—the attempt to mob Governor CAMPBELL, of Ohio, at East Liverpool will be remembered—and has made the politics of its men the price of employment. No one will object to seeing this pottery combine brought to a just and fair business basis any more than seeing the steel rail trust deprived of its power of extortion.

The Wilson bill makes a comparatively light reduction in the duties on pottery, while giving the trade advantages in the way of raw material. But our present concern is in relation to the operations of the pottery trust. Mr. ROBESON, who was secretary of the navy under General GRANT, prepared the bill recently filed by the attorney-general of New Jersey for the dissolution of the pottery trust. It alleged that the effect of the combination is to raise the selling prices and to restrict production so that prices can be maintained. It is also alleged to be injurious to the general trade, because it limits the amount of skilled labor. The further disclosures of the bill are summarized as follows by the New York *Commercial Bulletin* of last Saturday:

The petitioners desire to invest capital and employ labor in the pottery business, but under the terms of the combination they are barred from going into business anywhere except in Nevada and Montana, and neither of those fields for the potter's wheel appears to be attractive. The capitalization of the pottery trust is after the manner of that of most trusts, largely water provided to dilute the dividends. The capital consists of $1,250,000 of preferred stock, which represents the real value of the plant of the combined makers, and $1,750,000 of common stock, which represents the inflation. When the potteries united their plants were put in at rather more than the amount of the preferred stock, or $1,300,000. The profits of the five Trenton potteries for three years had averaged $314,000, and in 1891 they amounted to $401,000, roughly speaking, about 25 per cent a year on the value of the Trenton plants alone.

Simultaneously with the filing of the bill to dissolve the trust by the dissatisfied members of the trust, the *Financial Chronicle* says, the trust has made a cut of 33⅓ per cent in its prices for the purpose of driving out of business an outside pottery.

This is a splendid bit of monopoly to whine about protection, is it not? It combines its immense capitalist power to limit production, regulate prices and control labor, and then asks the American people to tax themselves in order that the trust may reap its 25 per cent profits on an inflated capital.

DEMOCRATIC EARNESTNESS.

We heartily indorse the call for the reassembling of the Democratic state convention, that met last summer at Harrisburg, on the 10th of January, at the same place, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for congressman-at-large. This is no time to show any timidity by the Democracy of the state. They poll over 400,000 votes, which is more than is cast by the party in any state of the Union but New York. It is only three years since they elected their governor by a majority of thousands, and it is by no means improbable that the people of the state will look to the Democracy next year to save the executive department of the state government from the invasion of heelers and jobbers who do the bidding of the bosses, just as the Democracy were appointed for that duty in 1882 and 1890. What would have been the condition of Pennsylvania to-day but for these two breaks in the long and dreary years of ring supremacy?

It is freely admitted that the results of the late election were discouraging, but the causes are now well understood, and in no manner go to the permanent disadvantage of the Democratic party. As the party in power in the nation, the universal rule obtained, and we were held responsible for the legacies of evils and all their vicious results that the people gave us warrant in 1892 to correct, reform or stamp out. The Harrison administration made the conditions that created the panic. The Democratic party, by a burlesque of good sense, was held to be the responsible party and paid the penalty. But wait for the sober second thought.

While the very air is thick with misrepresentation and falsehood about the tariff, and the integrity of Democrats everywhere within the state is being assailed by the clamor of monopoly, it is well the party should meet in state convention and renew its faith and again pledge its fidelity to the reform principles we now have the *power*, the *courage* and the determined *purpose to enforce*.

NEW SOCIETY FAD.

Girls Wear the Bow From Young Men's Hats in the Shoes.

The young society belles have a new fad. To hear about it will enlighten not a few of the young men who have been mystified since the fall began over the despoiling of their new hats. The fad is to take the little bow that fastens the lining of a man's hat and wear it thereafter hidden in their shoe. By some subtle influence the superstition is that without fail they will have an offer of marriage from the young man in question within a month. It must be taken without the young man's knowledge or the charm will not work, and young ladies are resorting to all sorts of subterfuges to obtain the bows.

Why Will You

Allow your health to gradually fail? If you are closely confined indoors with little or no exercise, and desire good health, you must take care of yourself. Use Sulphur Bitters, and you will have a sound mind and a strong body.

ON THE QUI VIVE.

Pennsylvania Democrats Expect Appointments to Fall Shortly.

THE EAST HAS THE PRECEDENCE.

Who the New Federal Officers in Philadelphia May Be.

CHANCES OF THE HARRITY MEN.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—John Braden, of Washington county, who is a candidate for marshal of the western district of Pennsylvania, called on Attorney-General Olney to-day, accompanied by a delegation of friends, including Congressman Sipe, John D. Braden, the candidate's son; D. F. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, and J. Murray Clarke and J. W. Donnan, of Washington county. The attorney-general received the party cordially and said an appointment ought to be made, as there would be a vacancy in the office of marshal on the 20th, when Harrah's term expires. He did not, however, indicate when the appointment would be made.

State Chairman J. Marshall Wright was in town to-day, accompanied by his brother, Robert E., and other political friends from Allentown, who are interested in his candidacy for naval officer at Philadelphia. They did not succeed in seeing either the president or Secretary Carlisle, both of whom were so occupied with other business that they could give no time to visitors. They learned at the treasury department that the Philadelphia appointments were not likely to be made for a week or ten days yet. The president has not called for the papers of any of the candidates.

PHILADELPHIA FIRST.

Senator Grant Herring, Congressman Wolverton's candidate for revenue collector in the Twelfth district, spent yesterday in Washington, trying to size up his chances of getting the office on which he has set his heart. These revenue appointments in Pennsylvania are not likely to be made until after the Philadelphia cases are settled.

PHILADELPHIV, Dec. 16.—Philadelphia's leading Democrats now feel certain, they say, that President Cleveland will appoint their new federal officials for this city before he leaves Washington for Lakewood, N. J. There is also an almost unanimous belief among them that National Chairman Harrity's slate for the four foremost positions will go through with but a single exception. They expect the president to nominate John R. Read for collector, P. Gray Meek, of Bellefonte, surveyor, and State Chairman J. Marshall Wright, of Allentown, naval officer, but the state administration candidate for superintendent of the mint, Dwight Lowrey, they already tacitly admit, is defeated. William Redwood Wright, whom Governor Pattison appointed to succeed City Treasurer Bardsley when the latter retired to jail about three years ago, is now as good as selected to run the mint. He is not the candidate of Chairman Harrity nor of the governor, but he does repudiate the announcement that he is "an anti-administrationist."

WRIGHT WING INDIGNANT.

The contingent of Democrats led by ex-Collector Cadwalader, which is urging Mr. Wright for the office of mint superintendent, are indignant over the fact that the "antis" attempted to place them in the position of being annihilated with them, and they are emphatic in their assertions that they will have nothing whatever to do with any movement looking to opposition to the regular party organization. These gentlemen have supported Mr. Wright for the succession to Colonel Bosbyshell at the mint and for nothing else, and they believe that they have excellent chances for success.

It is held by the leaders of the "regulars," or state administrationists, that the crowd known as the "antis" have no legitimate right to a standing in the party, in view of the fact that it is well known that they are now organizing a bolting movement in the state. This is not denied by the "anti" leaders. Indeed, they are frank in their admissions that they intend to follow this course. George McGowan, the local "county Democracy" or "anti" leader, stated last night that no matter how the federal appointments should be apportioned, the opponents of the administration would make a fight on their own account for congressman-at-large at the special election for the office in February.

HOPKINS'S ELECTION SURE.

The Mayoralty Election in Chicago on Tuesday—Why Swift Is Weak.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Considerably more than local interest attaches to Chicago's mayoralty election next Tuesday. Upon its result depends a United States senatorship, almost the entire municipal patronage, and incidentally a very considerable number of federal offices.

A great deal has been said of late about alleged Democratic discord in Chicago on account of the president's appointments. It is true there were a few Democrats temporarily aggrieved, but with the nomination of John P. Hopkins by the Democratic convention as candidate for mayor every particle of personal feeling was immediately laid aside. There never was a time in Chicago's history when such unanimity and organization prevailed as exists at the present writing.

Chicago's vote is normally Democratic by 20,000, and there is every prospect that Mr. Hopkins will poll more than the normal vote on account of his great popularity and the disgust of Republicans generally with their party and its methods. George B. Swift, the Republican nominee, is a Republican of the Clarkson-Foraker stripe. He is more rabidly partisan in his politics than any man who has ever run for office in Illinois, not excepting the late John A. Logan. Mr. Swift is notoriously a typical "headsman." He virtually made his record as commissioner of public works under Mayor Roache's administration four years ago.

A significant feature of the campaign is that the mud slinging is entirely confined to the Republicans. The Democrats are waging an aggressive, vigorous fight, but a perfectly clean fight. One of the most laughable features of the campaign is the sudden friendliness of Swift for the workingmen. The latter, like "Br'er Rabbit," "lay low." But they will come out from behind the bush on election day.

The business men of Chicago have spoken with no uncertain voice in behalf of Mr. Hopkins. He is making four speeches nightly, and everywhere is received with the utmost cordiality. For many years Mr. Hopkins was a citizen of Buffalo and formed while living there a warm friendship with President Cleveland which many years have only strengthened. His election is absolutely assured.

Mr. Hopkins's election will simplify greatly the senatorial situation. He is a strong friend of Colonel William R. Morrison, Governor Altgeld and Congressmen Cable and Foreman. His cordial support will be given to the candidate selected by these leaders. At present writing Colonel Morrison appears to have a clear field since the retirement of Governor Altgeld. Mr. Cable being a much younger man can, with Mr. Hopkins, afford to wait.

NO PROTECTION FOR HIM.

G. M. W. SOVEREIGN DECLARES THAT IT IS A DELUSION.

A Bonus to Capital That Seldom Reaches Labor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Master Workman Sovereign, recently chosen to succeed T. V. Powderly as the head of the Knights of Labor, is in Washington to attend a conference of silver leaders. In a talk with the Associated Press Mr. Sovereign outlined his policy, some of his views being in marked contrast with those of his predecessor.

"I am against strikes," said he. "I have been connected with labor organizations for years and have never yet been in a strike. They are the very last extremity to be resorted to, and even then they should be unaccompanied by force and should be a dignified and peaceful protest on the part of labor against the terms given them. The ballot is much more effective in redressing wrongs than strikes or arbitration."

Mr. Sovereign was asked as to his position on the tariff. It will be remembered that his predecessor was a hot protectionist.

"I am an out-and-out free trader," said he. "I believe in no makeshifts or partial reductions of tariff taxation. The so-called protection to American labor is a delusion. Labor is not protected. Invested capital receives a bonus in the form of protection, and it is then optional with the capitalist to give a share of the bonus to labor in the form of increased wages. But this option is seldom if ever exercised."

Mr. Sovereign added that the tariff and all other questions would be made secondary to the money issue, which was a subject on which the Knights of Labor and all industrial orders would join. He says the Knights are about to enter upon a new era of prosperity. About 4,000 street car workers and as many more clothing operatives will soon be taken into the order at New York. Mr. Sovereign will soon leave for a tour of North Carolina, Arkansas and Indian territory to organize new branches of the order.

POLYGAMY OR DEATH.

That Is the Cry Now on the Shoshone Reservation.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 16.—Trouble is looked for on the Shoshone reservation from the efforts being made by Captain Ray, the military agent, to suppress immorality and polygamy among the Indians. A few weeks ago he had a number of squaws, who insisted on visiting the post on payday, arrested and sent them back to their lodges with their heads shaved. This was considered a great indignity among the Shoshones and Arapahoes and they were in a bad humor when last week the captain called a number of the chiefs before him and ordered them to dispense with all their wives but one.

Plenty Bear, the war chief of the Arapahoes, who has two squaws with whom he has lived for many years, said he was too old to change his habits and would die before he would obey such an order. Raising his Winchester rifle, he said: "We will both die together." Ray ordered him arrested, but the Indian police refused to obey, and Plenty Bear left the meeting very angry.

Washakie, chief of the Shoshones, is also a polygamist and his arrest has been ordered. He is guarded by a number of Shoshones, who say they will not allow his arrest. If it is attempted an outbreak of the Indians is looked for.

A Melilla Romance.

A romantic marriage has been celebrated at Melilla, that of the daughter of General Margallo, who was killed by the Kabyles in a sortie with Lieutenant Saltos. The lieutenant was also severely wounded while fighting by the side of the general, and it was necessary to carry the young man on a stretcher to the house of his fiancee. The two had been long engaged, or the ceremony would never have been held under such painful circumstances.

PERSONALS.

ADA REHAN in silver is doing duty as an attraction in a Boston dry goods store and is inspected by 10,000 people daily.

MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL is writing a biography of her famous mother, the late Lucy Stone. Miss Blackwell is greatly interested in the cause of woman suffrage.

BY the will of Mrs. Kate Johnson, of San Francisco, widow of R. C. Johnson, that city, under direction of the Catholic church, gets nearly $1,000,000 for a free hospital.

ADMIRAL STANTON says: "The Brazilian is not naturally a fighter. But their fighting men have learned the science of war and they are now pretty dangerous fellows. I cannot really make any prognostication as to the outcome."

HENRY L. HIGGINSON, of Boston, has been chosen to succeed the late Frederick L. Ames in the corporation of Harvard university. This election was a foregone conclusion several weeks ago, but had to have the concurrence of the board of overseers, which was given at their meeting last week.

THE late Bishop Theodore B. Lyman, of North Carolina, rendered good service to the Protestant Episcopal church when, in 1885, he became chaplain of the American embassy at Rome, and eventually became one of the factors in the building of a $150,000 church within the Holy city.

THE late Dr. John S. Fogg, of Boston, was the owner of one of the most remarkable collections of autographs in the United States. Its commercial value has been estimated at $25,000. At the death of Mrs. Fogg the collection will become the property of the Maine historical society.

THE personal discomfort, and the worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of lungs and throat which usually attend it, are all remedied by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe medicine for pulmonary disorders and throat affections.

ARIZONA'S TURN.

Democratic House Promptly Votes to Admit Her to the Union.

WOULD HAVE NEW MEXICO, TOO.

Republicans Quibbling About the Land Grants Proposed.

IS OKLAHOMA COMING, THEY ASK?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the house Friday the bill for the admission of Arizona was put through and the bill for the admission of New Mexico was well under way when a wrangle over what was to be done with Oklahoma intervened and the debate thus precipitated lasted until adjournment.

The bulk of the eastern opposition to the admission of these territories, as expressed by Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia, was on the theory that while the eastern states, rich in wealth and strong in population, would be able to hold their own in the house, where the basis of representation was by population, the influence of the great states of the Union would be overbalanced by the greatly increased state representation in the senate.

The morning hour expired without action, and a motion was immediately made to go into committee of the whole on the Arizona state bill. The Republicans continued their filibustering tactics, and ayes and noes were demanded. As on yesterday the Republicans, except a few from the west, refused to vote in order to break a quorum. They were unsuccessful, however, as the motion was carried by a vote of 182 to 5.

Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee, took advantage of a verbal amendment to deliver a speech on the money question. An amendment proposed by Mr. Baker, of New Hampshire, reducing the percentage of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to be set aside as a permanent fund for common school purposes from 10 to 5, making it in this respect conform to the Utah bill, was adopted without objection.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, in an impassioned speech precipitated a very lively discussion of the merits of the bill. He said the house ought to stop and consider what it proposes to do when it passes this bill. It proposed to give to Arizona four sections in every range, or one-ninth of the total area of the state, 75,000,000 acres. In addition to that it gave part of the sale of the proceeds of one-tenth of the land, besides several other grants of 100,000 acres.

Mr. Smith, the Arizona delegate, interrupted to declare that Arizona would get by this bill just what Iowa got. This Mr. Hepburn denied; even if had Iowa, he said, had 2,000,000 inhabitants. To a suggestion that people would leave Iowa to go to Arizona, Mr. Hepburn simply moved his hand contemptuously. "The idea that people would go from Iowa out to that arid country is preposterous," said he. "I went out there once and I never saw a green thing—unless," he added, "it wore breeches." [Laughter.]

Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.) in a heated reply drew a graphic picture of the valleys of Arizona, more fertile, he declared, than the plains of the Nile. In five years, he predicted, the population in Arizona would be increased over fourfold.

Mr. Cockrell, of Texas, was sorry that the question of politics had been raised in connection with this bill. Instead of desiring to cut down the land grants in the bill, he would be glad to see all the government territory in Arizona turned over to the state for irrigation purposes.

PASSED WITH GREAT MAJORITY.

Very few amendments were adopted. One increasing the grant of lands for state institutions as follows: "Hundred thousand acres each for an insane asylum, penitentiary and deaf and dumb asylum, and 50,000 acres for a hospital for disabled miners," was adopted. Motions to consolidate the judicial district of Utah and Arizona and to reduce the salary of the federal judge were defeated. The Republicans generally did not refrain from voting on the final passage of the bill, although many of them voted against it. The motion was carried 185 to 60 and the bill for the admission of Arizona was passed.

As soon as the vote was announced General Wheeler moved that the house go into the committee of the whole on the bill for the admission of New Mexico. The Republicans made no attempt to filibuster against the motion, which was carried without division.

General Wheeler asked to dispense with the reading of the bill. The debate that followed took a wide range. General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, made a vigorous speech in opposition to the policy of bringing these territories into the Union.

Mr. Pence, of Colorado, deprecated the fact that the silver question had been dragged into this discussion by Mr. Harter and politics by Mr. Hepburn. He should vote for the bill as he has voted for the admission of Utah and Arizona. He felt in honor bound to do so. On the Republican side of the house, he said, he found a disposition to admit Utah, Arizona and New Mexico if there was any guarantee that Oklahoma, which was a Republican territory, would also come into the Union. There had been some hesitation about Oklahoma. He called upon General Wheeler, the chairman of the territorial committee, to say whether a bill for the admission of Oklahoma would be reported.

A TREATY IN THE WAY.

General Wheeler in reply stated that the difficulty in the way of the admission of Oklahoma are the five civilized Indian tribes, whose treaties with us gave them power to prevent the admission of that territory. He said the president would probably send a commissioner to treat with the Indians.

Mr. Reed sarcastically inquired whether the commissioner would be paramount.

Mr. Wilson, of Washington, shrilly wanted to know whether it was not a fact that it was the ultimate purpose of the Democrats to bring Oklahoma and the Indian territory into the Union together. From that time until adjournment the debate touched more on the question of what was to be done with Oklahoma than the admission of New Mexico. It was participated in by Messrs. Hatch, Simpson, Dunn, of New Jersey; Springer, Washington, and Champ Clark, of Missouri. At the conclusion of Mr. Clark's speech the committee rose and the house, at 5:20, adjourned.

A Good Comparison.

Harper's Bazar.

Mary—You call him a beast. What kind of a one?

Kitty (who has been bored)—A wolf, I should say. He's so difficult to keep from the door.

If you are nervous and dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

TWELVE THOUSAND CATARRH PATIENTS

Treated Absolutely Free of Charge by Dr. Hartman.

The announcement made in many of the leading papers of the United States in November that Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, O., would undertake the treatment of 10,000 catarrh patients free was thought by many who would have gladly availed themselves of his offer to be a mistake. Nevertheless it was a fact; and already the 10,000 have applied and are already taking the first month's treatment. The elaborate preparations which the doctor made, and the great number of assistants required to carry on this undertaking, makes it possible for him to extend the number to 12,000. Therefore 2,000 more names will be accepted as regular patients. All that is required of the patient is to send name and address to Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O., and complete directions for the first month's treatment will be sent at once. No charge is made at any time.

Free Medical Books

on catarrh, la grippe, coughs, colds and consumption will be sent prepaid for a short time to any address by The Peruna drug manufacturing company of Columbus, O.

A COLD-BLOODED KILLING.

ONE HUNGARIAN AT BEAVER FALLS SHOOTS ANOTHER.

The Murderer May Have Escaped to Pittsburgh.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Dec. 16.—At 6 o'clock P. M. Friday a brutal murder was committed here. A Hun known as Steve Werts worked in the Carnegie company's wire mill. At supper time Werts went to a house where a fellow-countryman, whose name is Americanized into John Brown, is a boarder. Brown was eating his supper when Werts entered the room. Before Brown had time to speak or move Werts drew a heavy revolver, stepped close to his victim and said: "You must die," sending a bullet through Brown's brain as he spoke. Within five minutes, when Brown was picked up, he was dead.

The men had boarded together, but last night they had a quarrel. Werts left the house and got another boarding place. He worked all day to-day and this afternoon drew all his wages. Then he got another Hun named John Carboli to go with him to the former boarding house, where Brown had remained. There he brought his trunk from his room, paid his board bill and then walked into the dining-room and killed Brown. As the dead man fell from his chair Werts turned and fled from the house, and with the pistol in his hand made good his escape, as it was after dark.

The police were immediately notified. Every house and possible hiding place near the scene of the tragedy was searched, but Werts was not found. Carboli, who went with Werts on the murderous errand, and who fled from the house after Brown was killed, was soon captured and is now behind the bars. The search for Werts is still being pushed to cover the entire town, but the failure to find him strengthens the belief expressed by other Huns here that he jumped a freight train and got away. The police authorities of all neighboring towns in every direction were promptly notified. Many of the Huns think Werts would try to reach Pittsburgh and hide among his people there until he could get means and an opportunity to get to the coast and return to Europe. Others think he would push for the coke fields, where there are so many Huns.

The murdered man also worked at the Carnegie mills. He was unmarried, 30 years old, a good workman and stood well with the people here, both native and foreign. He had been in this country seven years. Werts is 30 years old, weighs 175 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches tall, wears a small dark mustache and shows a scar on his head above the right ear and another on his left cheek.

KICKED, STONED, SHOT HIM.

A Wonderful Family Row That Occurred in Iowa.

WASHINGTON, IA., Dec. 16.—Brighton, a town six miles southeast, is wild over a fatality attending a family fight between Mr. and Mrs. David Adler. Adler went out to the well to draw a bucket of water. The well is an open one, and as he was leaning over his wife pushed him in, kicking him in the face as he went down. The woman then began pelting him with stones. Having exhausted her supply of stones the woman told her husband to catch hold of the rope and she would pull him up. He refused, whereupon she procured a shotgun and filled him full of bird-shot. Thinking she had killed him, the woman hitched up a team and drove away to her mother's home near Four Corners. Adler's neighbors heard his cries and rescued him. He will die. The woman is at large.

The First Scientific Journal.

A correspondent of London *Notes and Queries* announces that the name of the first scientific journal was "The Weekly Memorials for the Ingenious: or an Account of Books Lately Set Forth in Several Languages, with other Accounts Relating to Arts and Sciences." The first number was printed in London on March 20, 1681.

So We All Notice.

From Life.

Mr. Pry—You must have had some peculiar experiences in your army practice, Dr. Lancet.

Dr. Lancet—Very. I have noticed, for example, that some of the patients who did the least fighting during the war have done the most bleeding since.

COMPERS ELECTED AGAIN.

For the Twelfth Time He Is President of the A. F. of L.

OTHER OFFICERS WILL STILL SERVE

Master Workman Sovereign Writes to the Convention.

HIS ACTION PROVOKES A HOT DEBATE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Samuel Gompers was to-night re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor for the twelfth consecutive time. The movement on the part of the western delegates to bring the presidency of the federation from the east failed when the matter was submitted to a vote. John McBride, of the United mine workers' union from Ohio, was the candidate against President Gompers. When announced the result was: Gompers, 1,314; McBride, 1,222.

The other officers were all re-elected as follows: First vice-president, P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia; second vice-president, C. L. Drummond, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; third vice-president, James Bretzel, Pittsburgh; fourth vice-president, Wm. H. Marden, Boston; secretary, Chris Evans, New York; treasurer, J. P. Lennon, New York.

During the afternoon President Gompers was given an opportunity to defend himself and the officers of the executive council against charges concerning the receipts of a publication issued in the interests of the order. The outcome was a resolution completely exonerating Gompers and his co-workers on the committee.

To-day a communication was received from General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, asking that the federation appoint three delegates to meet with representatives of other organizations to discuss labor questions. The delegates were inclined to believe that this was an attempt on the part of the Knights of Labor to regain a standing with the federation. A motion was made that the convention go into executive session to discuss the communication but after a hot debate was lost. Later the same motion carried and the convention secretly discussed the matter.

A WONDERFUL TELEPHONE.

It Received French at One End and Gave Out Spanish at the Other.

The people of the south of France, "Tartarin's" home, are noted for a slight—a very slight—tendency to exaggerate. A native of that favored clime was present recently when someone was describing a telephone which had been constructed between a town in France and one over the border in Spain.

"Oh, that's nothing," commented the native, not to be overcome by so trifling a circumstance; "You should see the one I've just invented. By using that you talk French in the receiver at Marseilles and it comes out Spanish at Madrid."

THE WITS' WITTIEST.

"If marriage is a lottery,"
Said Gladys to Miss Wise,
"And you consent to marry me,
I'm sure to draw a prize."

"What, marry you? That cannot be,"
Replied the charming elf;
"Because I'm anxious, don't you see,
To draw a prize myself."
—*New York Press.*

"How did Borsting Glubbins get his meager reputation for wit," said the sarcastic man.

"By telling his friends that all their best stories were chestnuts."—*Exchange.*

"Did you ever use a phonograph?" asked Willie Wibble's friend.

"No. I never yet said anything that I cared to give myself an encore on."—*Washington Star.*

Although the blind man's dog is seldom accorded any prominence in accounts of the world's happenings, there is no denying the fact that he takes part in a good many leading events.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Clara—Mr. Nicefello said my face was classic. What is classic?

Dora—Oh, almost anything old.—*Tid Bits.*

A pretty South End girl is a "mind reader." She said to a bashful beau the other night: "La, I believe you are going to kiss me." She was right.—*Boston Courier.*

There was a little girl
And she had a little curl
Right down in the middle of her forehead;
She wore it to the hop,
And it happened off to drop—
And the language that she thought was simply horrid!
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Chest Pains

Short breath, palpitation, weak and sore lungs, pleurisy, coughs, colds, asthma and bronchitis relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster. For weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weakness, it is simply wonderful. It *vitalizes* the nervous forces, and hence cures nervous pains and muscular weakness when all others fail.

Price: 25c; five, $1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

N. S. & G. W. WILLIAMS, 81 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration c. t. a., on the estate of Jane Ayres, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims or dems da against the same will make them known without delay to said administrators.

SAMUEL H. AYRES,
JOHN S. AYRES,
Administrators, C. T. A.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

de19-W-8t

A SOUVENIR COIN.

The World's Columbian Exposition.

The souvenir 50-cent coins issued by the government for the World's Fair are becoming scarce, and those issued in 1892 now command a premium. THE POST has a small number of the first issue and will present one to every person sending in a club of ten new subscribers (all ordered at one time) for THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST, in addition to a free copy of the paper for six months.

A free copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST for one year will be given to every person sending in a club of ten; for a club of fifteen a souvenir coin and a free copy for one year.

de5-12-19-29

[NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.]

ST. ANN'S,

By W. E. NORRIS

Author of "A Bachelor's Blunder," "My Friend Jim," "Thirlby Hall," "Matrimony," "No New Thing," "Chris," Etc., Etc.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOUCH AND GO.

Lola Hamersley, who was very little of an Englishwoman either in her ideas or in her habits, favored the foreign custom of breakfasting in her own room; so that her father seldom saw her before noon. It was not until the luncheon hour on the day succeeding that treated of in the last chapter that he was allowed the privilege of greeting her, and his first glance at her warned him that she was in one of her troublesome moods. He had learnt to dread the periodical recurrence of these moods of hers—moods which lasted sometimes for several days, and which were all the more successful in rendering him wretched because he was aware that they were not specially designed to do so, and that his daughter did not care a pin whether he was wretched or not. Weariness, depression, temporary derangement of health—whatever may have been the cause, such was their invariable effect, and it was not a little pathetic that Robert Hamersley, who, being something of a physiologist, regarded feminine infirmities in general with disdainful toleration, should have permitted himself to be put out by a trifling matter. Unhappily for him, he loved his only child with an intensity of which she probably did not suspect the existence and which it was not in him to express in any manner intelligible to her. They never quarreled, they never had reconciliations; but often they sulked, or appeared to sulk, with one another, often they would spend an hour together without exchanging a single remark, and if one of them suffered during these passing, causeless fits of estrangement, that one was assuredly not Lola. She was silent or talkative, amiable or cross, just as she might happen to feel disposed; it never seemed to occur to her that her father

SHE LAID A DETAINING HAND UPON HIS COAT SLEEVE.

was a person for whose comfort it was at all worth while to make an effort. As a matter of fact, this never did occur to her.

Now it was Mr. Hamersley's habit, as soon as he detected a downward barometrical tendency in the domestic atmosphere, to put forward a great show of cheerful loquacity with a view to counteracting it. He always failed, and was always eventually driven to await his daughter's recovery in patient silence; but this did not prevent him from reverting time after time to the old futile method, and now he could think of no more promising subject to dilate upon than the comforts and luxuries of Braunton Towers and the pleasantness of life in so well-ordered an establishment.

"I am delighted," he wound up by remarking, "to hear that the Brauntons have asked you to stay with them while I am away. You are sure to amuse yourself well and have a good time of it there."

"Yes," said Lola.

"Lady Braunton wanted to know why I didn't take you to Bagneres de Bigorre, or Cauterets, or some such place; but I told her that I believed you would much rather remain where you are than undertake a hot, tedious journey through France, with nothing but the society of tourists to look forward to at the end of it."

"Yes."

Mr. Hamersley sighed audibly. He wanted to ask what was the matter, but knew that he would get no answer if he did; so he went on with his hopeless efforts at ignoring that anything was the matter. It is all very well to be an admirable conversationalist; but what is the use of conversing admirably when the person to whom your observations are addressed will not so much as take the trouble to listen to you? In vain Mr. Hamersley discussed their fellow-guests of the previous evening, in vain he related certain amusing anecdotes respecting some of them which had come to his knowledge, in vain he ventured upon the thorny topic of costume, and criticised the dresses of the younger ladies. His daughter made no response, and scarcely seemed to hear him. Her lack-lustre eyes, when for a moment they chanced to meet his, had a look of dull animosity in them with which he was only too familiar. Perhaps it was not animosity that they expressed; perhaps it was only weary indifference; either way it was unendurable. So at length, in despair, he made up his mind to say something which he had not intended to say as yet, but which he believed would at least have the effect of rousing her from her melancholy abstraction.

"By the way, Arthur Foley talks of coming with me to explore the solitudes of Mont Perdu. I shall not be sorry to have a companion, and it will do the boy good to be removed from this enervating climate."

The shot told. Lola straightened herself in her chair and her drooping eyelids rose as she asked sharply: "What is your object?"

"In taking the young fellow with me? Oh, I have no object. I haven't tried to persuade him. I don't even know yet whether he means to come or not. I told him that he could, if he liked, and I think he may as well, for he seemed to be rather down in the mouth when I met him. A little affaire de cœur, I presume. Isn't Miss Meynell the object of his youthful affections just now?"

Lola made no reply to this superfluous question. She considered frowningly for a few seconds, and then said: "He will go with you. But I don't quite understand why you want him to go, seeing that you probably hate him almost as much as you hate his father."

"Have I ever said that I hated his father?"

"I don't remember; but it stands to reason that you must. Do you ever forgive a man who has injured you or got the better of you?"

Robert Hamersley smiled. "You give me a pretty character," he remarked.

"I thought you prided yourself upon it."

"No; I don't pride myself upon it. But it has often been a matter of life and death to me that other people should believe me to be relentless, and experience has taught me that it is very seldom safe to forgive a traitor. As for hatred, that is a foolish, purposeless sort of emotion. I am not aware of hating anybody—certainly not Arthur Foley, who hasn't done me any injury, and whom I like well enough. At the same time, I should be sorry to deprive you of a companion who appears to suit you, and I am perfectly willing to leave him behind."

His eyes were fixed steadily upon his daughter's face as he made this offer; but no revelation, nor hint of any kind, was legible there. She had fallen back into her former listless attitude. If the subject had interested her for a moment it apparently interested her no longer.

"Oh, take him, if you want him," she answered indifferently; "take him away and do what you like with him. I think he has given me about as much entertainment as he is likely to give."

Nevertheless, she was well aware that Arthur was going to provide her with excitement, if not with entertainment, that same afternoon. Her gloomy and obstinate taciturnity, which soon drove her father out of the house, was not, as it usually was, the mere outward sign of feelings which she did not care to conceal. For once, she had something to conceal—something which she would fain have concealed from herself, which it behooved her to conceal from others, and which she was absolutely determined to conceal from Arthur Foley. She waited for him in the shabby drawing room where he had so often visited her, and of which she had suddenly grown tired and sick. She knew that he would come presently, she knew almost exactly what he would say, and she wished with all her heart that the impending, unavoidable interview were over and done with. Excitement was well enough; but the sort of excitement that attends the extraction of a tooth or the amputation of a limb is not what one wants; nor, when such an ordeal is at hand, can one submit with equanimity to be kept waiting for it. Lola was kept waiting for nearly two hours before her ear caught the sound of a well-known step upon the stairs; yet her bearing showed neither impatience nor agitation when Arthur, who looked both impatient and agitated, stepped quickly across the room to seize her hand.

"I should have come yesterday," he thought it incumbent upon him to explain without delay, "only your father, whom I met on my way here, told me you had gone up to Braunton Towers."

"Why this breathless apology?" she inquired, smiling lazily at him; "won't to-day do as well as yesterday? It goes without saying that I am charmed to see you; but you haven't any very urgent business to transact with me, I presume?"

She had not withdrawn her hand from his clasp, nor did he now release it. "Don't pretend that you didn't expect me," he said. "You must have expected me. You must have known that I wanted to say what you wouldn't let me say at the picnic."

"Must I? And what was that, pray?"

He told her—using language more impassioned, perhaps, than sincere. He was not sure that he loved her; on his way down from St. Ann's he had been quite sure that he did not love her, and that his heart still belonged wholly and entirely to Rhoda Meynell. But Rhoda was irretrievably lost to him, and now that he was once more under the magnetic spell of his cousin's eyes, he did not find as much difficulty as he had anticipated in playing the traitor's part. He might be unable to love Lola for herself; yet, like the surviving sister in Tennyson's unattractive poem, he "loved her beauty passing well." So he poured forth a torrent of ardent vows, some of which, at any rate, bore the impress of veracity, and when he had made an end of speaking she remarked, with calm appreciation:

"You did that very creditably. One sees that you are not at your first essay."

"If you mean that you take me for a Don Juan," Arthur began, somewhat disconcerted, "all I can tell you is"—

He was interrupted by a peal of laughter.

"Oh, but I don't," Lola assured him; "I don't really! How could you think such a thing of me? On the contrary, if you were to swear that Miss Meynell was your first love I should be capable of believing you; though I shouldn't wonder if she had had a few predecessors. Oh, no; my dear Arthur, you are not a Don Juan; you are only an extremely susceptible young man with a wonderfully eloquent tongue. Allons! I forgive you: let us say no more about it."

Arthur rose and stood looking down upon her. He had turned rather white, and his brows were drawn together; for, indeed, he was in no temper to stand being trifled with.

"I don't know that you have anything to forgive me for," he said, curtly, "and I don't know that I have given you any reason to laugh at me. I have told you that I love you. I only wish to hear whether you love me enough to be my wife."

"No more than that? What moderation! Would one not think that I had already confessed of being enamored of you! After that it would, of course, only remain to order the trousseau and send out the invitations for the wedding feast. What makes you so much more delightful than other people is your supreme contempt for the complications of life."

"So far as I am concerned there are no complications," returned Arthur, puzzled and irritated by her mocking tone. "I don't say that there were none. I suppose you know what they were, and I daresay you'll agree with me that the less we speak about them henceforth the better. They don't exist any longer; I am absolutely free, and—and will you answer my question, please?"

"Oh, they don't exist any longer? And he wants an answer to his question, does he? I seem to recollect that once upon a time there was a rather arrogant young gentlemen—strange to relate, he is still rather arrogant—who defied me to bring him to my feet, although I had given him fair warning that that was just the one thing which I could undertake to do with any male human being. Here he is; and, instead of heaping dust upon his head, he assumes all the airs of a conqueror. But it seems to me that it is I who have won a modest little victory, and that, if I don't choose to answer questions, it isn't my captive who will force answers out of me."

"Am I to understand," asked Arthur, in a hoarse, trembling voice, "that you have done all this deliberately for your own amusement? Do you wish me to think that you are a fiend? Do you wish me to believe that you have no love at all for me, and that you have been acting a part the whole time?"

"More questions! You are really incorrigible! Well, to keep you quiet, I will answer one of them. I don't wish you to think me a fiend. As for the others, perhaps you would not be pleased with my answers if I were to give them candidly. By way of a change, let me ask you a question on my own score; have I ever given you any excuse for imagining that I loved you?"

"You allowed me to kiss you!"

"My dear cousin, between kisses and orange blossoms there are many steps—strides even. Are you so fond of orange blossoms? For my part, I find them too heavy and overpowering. I could not sit in the room with them, and on the day when I have to wear them I shall be sure of a headache. Nothing makes me so cross as a headache; nothing would distress me more than to be cross with you. That is why I won't do you the unkindness of accepting the wreath which you insist upon brandishing under my nose."

"I suppose that means, in plain English, that, having made an utter fool of me, you now intend to throw me over."

"Does it mean that?" asked Lola, yawning. "Even if it does, there is no need for you to look so ferocious. Admit, at least, that I have done you a good turn in curing you of your absurd weakness for the little Sunday school miss."

"For God's sake," burst out Arthur, "leave her alone! Insult me as much as you like—I daresay I deserve it for having been such an idiot as to believe in you—but don't let us have any more cheap sneers at Miss Meynell. If you only knew how small and spiteful you look to me when you say such things, you wouldn't think that that was the way to cure me of what you call my weakness for her!"

If he had been watching Lola narrowly he would have seen her wince, but he was not even looking at her, and her retort was so coolly delivered that he gave himself no credit for having scored a point.

"So the cure isn't complete, after all?" said she. "I am sorry for that, though it is a comfort to feel that I am not personally to blame. I have done the best that I could for you; short of espousing you I could hardly have done more; and it is not very generous of you to abuse me because I am obliged to draw the line somewhere."

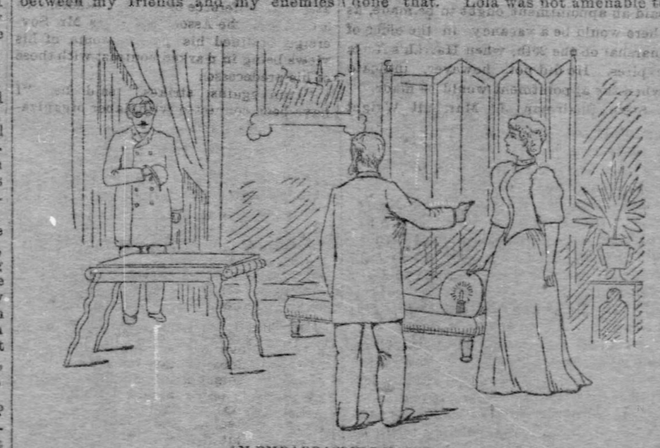
Arthur was still standing up. He now seized his hat and said:

"Thank you; I think that will do. I don't know whether you are ashamed of yourself or not—I suppose you wouldn't tell me if you were—but I don't mind telling you that you have made me feel more ashamed of myself than I ever felt in all my life. Not on account of your having duped me, for it is no great disgrace to have been deceived, but because I have allowed you to lead me into being false to myself, as well as to—to another person."

She laid a detaining hand upon his coat sleeve.

"Stop one moment," she said, and her voice was caressing, although it had not quite lost its intonation of mockery, "don't go straight off to the other person and ask for a second rebuff. What a creature of impulse you are! Not many minutes ago you were vociferating that you adored me; now you seem to be convinced that you adored somebody else all the time. My poor, dear Arthur, you must learn to distinguish your friends from your enemies, and try to believe what I told you just now, that life is complicated. Just suppose something which you may safely suppose, since it is true, that Miss Meynell has a lukewarm sort of affection for you, but doesn't intend to marry you. And suppose something else, which isn't absolutely impossible, that my affection for you is many degrees warmer than hers, but that I have reasons of my own for doubting whether we are fated to become man and wife; is it necessary to make a scene and a quarrel about what can't be helped? Isn't it much more sensible to make the best of things as they are? Che sara sara. Why shouldn't we continue to be friends and cousins, in spite of complications. Come! rather than let you go off in a rage I will make an indiscreet little confession to you. It is in the last degree unlikely that I shall ever care for my future husband a quarter as much as I care for you. Will that do?"

"Do!" returned Arthur, scornfully, "no, it certainly will not do; I am not quite so humble as that! You mean, of course, that you are going to marry Braunton, but that you would like well enough to keep up a more or less Platonic flirtation with me after having secured the position that you covet. You will have to look out for some other victim. I am not exactly what you take me for, though heaven knows you have managed to lower my opinion of myself about as far as it will go! However, there can't be a shadow of a doubt that you are what I take you for; I have your own word for it. So we will have no scene and no quarrel, for you aren't worth either; but we will never be friends again. Most assuredly the fault is not yours if I can't distinguish between my friends and my enemies now."



AN EMBARRASSING MOMENT.

He was out of the room before she could stop him. Perhaps he was a little afraid of being stopped; perhaps, notwithstanding his brave words, he did not even yet trust himself entirely. Be that as it may, he did entirely despise himself, and if he had not already been anxious to quit the scene of his discomfiture he would have felt it imperative upon him so to do so now. At the front door, as chance would have it, he almost ran into the arms of Robert Hamersley, to whom he said, without preface:

"When do you start for the Pyrenees? How soon could we start?"

"I am always ready to start for any quarter of the globe at '24 hours' notice," answered the other, quietly; but perhaps we had better make it 48 this time, unless you are in a very particular hurry. You can arrange to come with me then?"

"Oh, yes, I can go; and the day after to-morrow will suit perfectly. We might meet in London, because I must run up to-morrow to buy some things. Charing Cross, in time for the early boat, I suppose? All right! Good-bye till then."

Robert Hamersley gazed after the young man's retreating form with a smile of satisfaction and relief. "So that was it!" he mused; "I suspected as much, and, thank the Fates, it has ended in the right way. It was touch and go, though.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A DOMESTIC BRAWL.

It had in truth been touch and go; and Robert Hamersley, who, like the rest of us, sometimes tried to deceive himself, but who, unlike the rest of us, very seldom succeeded, knew that it had. He would have been blind indeed if he had not noticed that his daughter had for some time past been bringing the powerful battery of her attractions to bear upon young Foley. He had heard rumors, which everybody in the vicinity had heard, as to the causes of Miss Meynell's temporary banishment, and he had not been able to disguise from himself that Lola's behavior admitted of more than one interpretation. There was, to be sure, the obvious interpretation—the one to which his own hopes and wishes, as well as his knowledge of her character, inclined him—that she had been actuated solely by ardor for the chase and that she no more contemplated marrying Arthur after she should have him at her mercy than hunting men pursue a fox for the sake of cooking and eating the animal when killed.

But another possibility existed—a possibility rendered less extravagant by certain reminiscences of Lola's beautiful, wayward, passionate mother, and by points of similarity between the dead woman and her child which had manifested themselves every now and again, notwithstanding the latter's accustomed languid serenity—a possibility the bare thought of which had sent the blood up to Robert Hamersley's head, and had caused him to set his teeth. Although he had somewhat contemptuously denied that he cherished so foolish and futile a sentiment as hatred against his cousin, it was nevertheless true that he hated with all his heart and soul the man who had supplanted him. Often in years gone by he had longed to have the owner of St. Ann's with him upon some lonely pass of the Andes, where a man's life might be taken and lost without risk or questions asked. The domestic bereavements which had befallen Mr. Foley, and of which news had reached his ears from time to time, had been a source of silent exultation to him, had almost made him believe that there must be an avenging deity somewhere or other, had sometimes led him to hope that the one surviving son who still stood between him and what he chose to consider his birthright might follow the elder brothers, and that so the inexorable march of events might, for once, serve the ends of justice. The inexorable march of events, supplemented by that of time, had, however, somewhat blunted the edge of these rancorous feelings. Robert Hamersley was no longer young, no longer even middle-aged; he had saved a little money. He did not care much about money; he did not care so much about St. Ann's as he had formerly done; nor had it been with any hostile intention against his cousin that he had reappeared in Bridstow almost simultaneously with the latter and after an equally protracted period of absence. His object had been, and was, simply to secure wealth and position for Lola—for Lola, who cared a great deal about money and a good deal about position—for Lola, whom he loved but hardly understood, and whose future, since she had ceased to be a child, had inspired him with many grave misgivings. She had had chances before this; but owing to indifference or perversity she had not chosen to follow them up. Toward Braunton she seemed to be favorably disposed, and Braunton was, no doubt, the very man for her. Therefore Mr. Hamersley had submitted uncomplainingly to the dullness of daily life in a sequestered little seaside village; therefore, also, his habitual self-control had been sorely tried by the incidents of the past week or two.

But now all was well. The weight of apprehension was off his mind. Lola had evidently done what he had been torturing himself all the afternoon with fears she would not do. For anything that he cared, Arthur Foley might now do as he pleased about shooting izards or staying at home. He had seen the young man enter the house. He had guessed what was taking place behind the Venetian blinds, at which he had kept glancing while he paced restlessly to and fro upon the shingle outside, and he had some difficulty in restraining himself from cutting short a colloquy which, to his impatience, had seemed interminable. Well, he was glad that he had done that. Lola was not amenable to discipline. Bit and spur were not to be used with her save in the very last resort, and, although, had it been necessary to fight her, he believed that he would have proved victorious, the necessity would have been horribly painful to him. As he mounted the staircase he rejoiced to think that she had not driven him to extremities, hoping also that he might find her in a less gloomy mood than that in which he had left her.

He found her, at all events, in a very different mood, for she thrust her handkerchief into her pocket as he entered; her eyes were swimming in tears, and she greeted him with a laugh which sounded suspiciously hysterical.

"Didn't I tell you that he would go with you?" she asked. "I am sure he means to go with you, though he said nothing about it to me. You must have met him at the door. You were waiting for him, perhaps?"

Now Lola, who seldom laughed, never wept: so that her father was troubled by these unwonted symptoms of emotion—or would have been troubled had he not felt certain that the danger was over. Anyhow, his best plan clearly was to ignore them, and he did so.

"Yes," he replied, "I have just had a few words with Arthur Foley, who is to join me in London the day after to-morrow. He is in such a hurry to be off that he himself proposes to leave early to-morrow morning. I happened to see him ringing the door bell some time ago, and, as you suppose, I waited about outside in the hope of getting a look at him when he emerged. Naturally, I was rather anxious to get a look at him after the way in which you spoke at luncheon."

Lola raised her brows. The tears had vanished from her eyes, but there were still some strange, uncontrollable vibrations in her voice as she said ironically: "So you really were anxious! I thought you were; although you might have known me better, and although I assured you that you were at liberty to remove that dangerous young man from the neighborhood as soon as you liked. What surprises me is that you should have considered the matter worth worrying about. Suppose I had cast myself into the arms of that dangerous young man—what then? He wouldn't have been quite so showy a son-in-law as Lord Braunton, it is true; but, to do you justice, love of ostentation is not one of your weaknesses, and Arthur Foley would have answered the purpose of providing for me and taking me off your hands as well as another."

The implied reproach was hardly deserved. But Mr. Hamersley remembered that he had not cared to have his daughter with him during her childhood; that his affection for her was, after all, an affair of recent, though rapid, growth, and that he could not expect to reap where he had neglected to sow. Without attempting to defend himself, therefore, he only replied, "We won't discuss what might have been; it is enough that you have refused him."

"Who told you that I had refused him?"

"Why, yourself, if there is any meaning in words," answered Mr. Hamersley, with a rather uneasy smile. "Moreover, his face when I encountered him just now spoke for itself. Come, Lola, I think I understand pretty well what has happened. You have been playing with fire, as usual, and you have scorched your fingers a little for once; but it is only a scorch, and you will have forgotten all about it in a day or two. Don't pretend that you haven't given the boy his dismissal."

"Oh, well, I have given him his dismissal, then!" she returned, impatiently. "Nobody could have been more formally and unequivocally dismissed. At the same time I warn you that that makes no difference—no difference at all. I could whistle him back to-morrow, if I chose, and I am not in the least certain that I won't. Why shouldn't I?"

"Because I won't have it!" her father flashed out suddenly.

It was an unwise thing to say, considering that Arthur would not be out of reach on the morrow, and that his daughter was a refractory subject; but he was accustomed to command, he was quite unaccustomed to disobedience, and the girl's perversity irritated him.

"Oh, you won't have it?" she repeated, slowly and composedly. "It remains to be seen whether you can prevent it. What makes you speak to me like that?"

"I speak to you like that, my dear girl, because I mean what I say. You charged me to-day with hating the man who tried to ruin me once upon a time, and who undoubtedly did put a very stiff spoke in my wheel. I told you that I didn't hate him; but for all that I don't precisely love him, and nothing would induce me to let a daughter of mine marry his son. You must take this as final, please. I believe your own common sense is a sufficient safeguard; but you are capable of a coup de tete, so it is as well that you should know what my determination is."

"A coup de tete? Yes; I shouldn't wonder if I were capable of that. And supposing I were to hit my head against your determination, which would break, do you think? You should not try to bully me, for I know my own power; and I know that if it suited me to marry Arthur Foley neither you nor anybody else upon the face of the earth could stop me. As you say, my own common sense is my best safeguard—and yours. I would leave it alone if I were you."

So there really was to be a fight, it seemed, and Robert Hamersley was not the man to decline a combat, no matter from what quarter the challenge might reach him.

"You are talking nonsense, Lola," he said sharply. "I have not been tyrannical or dictatorial with you; I have not told you that you shall take this or that man for your husband; but I do say that I will never permit you to marry Arthur Foley, and you must be aware that, if you drive me to extremities, I can enforce submission."

"I am aware of no such thing! Why do you tempt me to prove to you that I am not one of those simple savages whom you have been in the habit of terrifying by shouting to them in a formidable voice that you are their master? Nobody is my master, and nobody ever will be. To tell you the truth, it was partly for that reason that I sent away Arthur Foley, though I love him. Yes; since you like plain language, there it is for you! I love him."

She looked splendidly handsome as she stood erect there, confronting the obstinate, resolute man who, if he did not absolutely quail before her, nevertheless shuddered slightly at the sound of an avowal to which, perhaps, no father has ever yet been able to listen without some inward shrinking.

"Don't say such things!" he exclaimed; "they are not only undutiful, they are—unmaidenly."

She broke into a scornful laugh.

"But for what do you take me, then?" she asked. "Would you like to have a good, little, obedient daughter of the Miss Meynell type, who would do as she was told, and know nothing about anything? Vous n'etes pas difficile; only it is rather too late in the day to provide yourself with that article now. You should have left me at the Sacre Cœur, and arranged a marriage for me the moment that the good sisters handed me over to you to be disposed of according to your wishes. You allowed me to grow up as best I might here, there, anywhere. At Rio, for example, one grows up quickly; and the result is that I am what I am. You ought to be very thankful. It seems to me, that I have done nothing more unmaidenly than to confess my love for a man who has asked me to marry him. 'Undutiful' is a comical word, coming from you. Why should I be dutiful, pray? What have you ever done for me, beyond paying the cost of my keep and education, which I suppose the law might have compelled you to pay? Should I be living with you now if I had been deformed or ugly? You know very well that I should not."

The words were cruel enough; yet they were not entirely without truth or justification. Robert Hamersley had no reply to make to this unexpected outburst—the revelation of a long-slumbering resentment and sense of desertion of who knows what childish miseries, mortifications, heart-burnings? He bowed his head for a moment, and then said:

"Let it be agreed that I have been to blame; the past is past. I will make such amends as I can for the future. Only on this point I can not and will not give way. You must not ask it of me, Lola."

"Was I asking you to give way? I thought, on the contrary, I was telling you how very little it signifies to me whether you give way or not. Almost as little as it signifies to you whether I marry a man whom I love or somebody else; the chances are that I shall marry someone else; the chances are that I shall marry Lord Braunton. But that will be because, on the whole, I prefer common sense to nonsense, not because I accept your definition of either. In a word, I shall please myself—now and always."

Her father was upon the point of making a rejoinder which died away upon his lips, for advancing with raised hand to emphasize his words, he changed his position slightly, and so became aware that his daughter and he were no longer the sole occupants of the room. How had Lord Braunton found his way in, unnoticed and unannounced? How long had he been there? How much had he heard? These were agitating and important questions; but no decisive reply to them could be obtained from the demeanor of the short-sighted nobleman, who only showed that he was conscious of having interrupted a family brawl by the considerate manner in which he avoided looking at either combatant and the unwonted volubility with which he began to talk.

When he had related at unnecessary length how he had told the maid servant who had admitted him that he would find his own way upstairs, how he had knocked twice at the door, and how, receiving no answer, he had taken the liberty of turning the handle, he proceeded to unfold the nature of his errand. He had been commissioned by his mother, it appeared, to ask how soon they might expect the pleasure of Miss Hamersley's promised visit. If her father could be induced to spare her to them as early as on the following day that would be delightful; for it had been suddenly decided to get up a little impromptu dance, in arranging the details of which her aid would be valuable. He did not know much about such matters himself, not being a dancing man, but he believed there was to be a cotillon, and cotillons, he was informed, were all the better for being rehearsed in advance—and so forth, and so forth. All this afforded, as it was doubtless intended to afford, the Hamersleys time to recover their self-possession, a quality which seldom deserted either of them in moments of emergency.

"It is most kind of you and Lady Braunton," Mr. Hamersley hastened to reply, "and Lola will be only too happy to join you as soon as you like. In fact, I shall be leaving this either to-morrow night or early the next morning, so that your invitation comes quite in the nick of time."

Lola was equally composed, and a good deal more audacious. "Lord Braunton resembles his invitation in that respect," she observed, tranquilly; "if ever a man arrived in the nick of time he did. It isn't often," she added, "that my father and I fall out, but we were fighting like cat and dog when you appeared, and I daresay we should have been at one another's throats presently if you hadn't dropped in, like an opportune pinch of snuff, to separate us. You may have overheard some startling things; but you have only yourself to blame for that. It wasn't enough to be a pinch of snuff; you ought to have thrown in the sneeze as well."

Lord Braunton had removed his spectacles and was diligently polishing them with a large silk handkerchief. That he was a little taken aback was pretty evident, but his reply, when he found one, was creditable enough.

"I make it a rule never to overbear anything that I am not meant to overhear," said he.

It was the answer of an honest man and a gentleman, but it had the misfortune of being addressed to one whose sex, no less than her personal character, rendered her incapable of appreciating its full significance. When Lord Braunton had taken his leave Lola remarked quietly to her father:

"You are in luck. Our good friend knows for certain now that I am not enamored of him, and he would like to throw me over if he could. It isn't very probable that I shall allow him to do that, although I might have made up my mind to throw him over if you had persisted much longer with your ill-advised hectoring."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Letters from Mothers

speak in warm terms of what Scott's Emulsion has done for their delicate, sickly children. It's use has brought thousands back to rosy health.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites is employed with great success in all ailments that reduce flesh and strength. Little ones take it with relish.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Ladies' Gloves 68 Cents.

Fine, soft Dog Skin Gloves, equal to good Kid; cannot be told from Kid by the inexperienced. Splendid values for 68 cents. In four tan shades only. The fashionable large pearl buttons.

Kid Gloves $1.00 a Pair.

Ladies' Kid Gloves at $1 that cannot be equaled anywhere at the price. Choice street shades, four large black buttons and black embroidered backs. Very fashionable. Splendid Christmas presents.

We pay postage on all Gloves sent by mail.

You Can Save Money

By having our "Holiday Doings" at hand. Suggesting hundreds of gift thoughts and things. Sent free. Write at once.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OLD RUSH SEATS.

They Are Coming Into Fashionable Favor Again.

Rush seats, or rush-bottomed chairs, as they used to be called, are the last of the revivals that so far have been seen. They are very handsome and substantial looking, and are altogether an improvement upon the cane seats, but it strikes one curiously at first to see them combined with the finest mahogany and elaborately inlaid woods.

In the old days the "rush bottoms" were designed for, and usually received good, hard usage. For the parlor the upholstered seat was considered not only elegant, but essential, but these homelier chairs were reserved for the kitchen and living rooms. To-day the rush has the place of honor and some remarkably handsome recention chairs show its substantial seat combined with costly frames.

Evil Effects of the Wilson Bill.

New Castle Courant, Rep.

With the prospects of steady work in most of the mills after the usual holiday intermission, New Castle promises to sustain her reputation as the best city of her size in the United States.

Railroad Phrase.

AN EARLY TRAIN.

ZAPPE IS HANGED.

The Murderer of Frank Helmstetter Strangled in Just Seven Minutes.

HALF RAN UP THE SCAFFOLD STEPS.

He Made a Confession and Said His Br other Was Innocent.

HIS MUTE APPEAL FOR MERCY.

That gateway to eternity, the scaffold, opened downward for Angelo Zappe Thursday morning. The drop fell at 10:56, and seven minutes later he was dead. In another eight minutes he was cut down, and 29 minutes after that the body was on its way to St. Mary's cemetery, unattended and unmourned, unless his brother Joe, who now sits in his cell waiting the governor's clemency, thought of him with pity.

It was a bitter cold morning and the sky was clouded. The sheriff's jury was waiting in the little triangular

ANGELO ZAPPE.

jail yard with a few spectators numbering 60 in all. Inside Angelo Zappe was in his cell, pausing between his prayers to ask what o'clock it was. The evening before he had said farewell to his brother. At 9 o'clock he had gone to bed and slept soundly until 3. From that he tossed and moaned until 5, when he arose, washed and dressed himself. He seemed more cheerful then, and, having prayed, took sparingly of the breakfast that was brought him.

WANTS HIS BROTHER SAVED.

Later Rev. Father Griffin came and after him Rev. Father Luke, of St. Paul's Passionist monastery on the Southside, with Rev. Father Zambaro, of the Italian church, who has been his spiritual adviser. They prayed with the murderer and talked. He confessed his sins and received the holy communion of the church. The one great burden of his talk was that his brother Joe was innocent. He said he knew he was about to die, and could not in the face of his impending doom say anything but the truth, yet he kept repeating protestations of his brother's innocence. The priests promised him they would do all they could to save Joseph Zappe, yet those acquainted with the crime are certain Joe is guilty.

At last the sheriff came, and with him Deputies Richards and German. The murderer knew their errand, though he could not understand the words. It was 10:52½ o'clock when Zappe was taken from his cell. His arms were bound behim with a linen cloth, and then the march to the gallows began.

MARCHING TO THE GALLOWS.

Father Griffin was in the lead. Then came the murderer, with Father Zambaro at the right and Father Luke on the left. The two latter were robed in stole, surplice and cassock. Zappe is only 48, but looked older. He was small of stature and weighed only 135 pounds. He walked firmly, praying as he went, until he reached the steps leading down to the jail floor. Then he faltered for an instant and moved on. Father Luke held up the crucifix and both priests offered prayers. Behind them were the sheriff and his deputies, with Drs. A. V. Chessrown, W. R. Foster, C. A. Stillwagon and F. T. McMannis.

As the procession neared the doorway Father Luke held the crucifix to Zappe's lips. They reached the door, and when Zappe felt the biting air he turned as if he knew the place. The eyes so soon to close forever took in everything.

ZAPPE'S LAST LOOK.

There was the heavy cross-beam and the dangling rope; the weight that would load swiftness to the trap. He even saw the slender cord his executioner would pull. When first he saw it he gave one look of pent-up misery and despair. The drawn face seemed more haggard, and, seeming to welcome death as an escape from all of this, he half ran up the steps, leaving the priests at the foot of the scaffold, where Father Luke said prayers until the drop fell. The sheriff had come down and faced the scaffold. Deputy German fixed the noose while Zappe looked into the empty air and muttered prayers. The cap was drawn, and at a signal from the deputy Sheriff McCleary sprung the trap. It was just 2½ minutes after Zappe had left his cell.

Zappe had grasped at the empty air as he fell. His weight was so little that his neck was not broken. In the first minute his pulse was 80 and gradually fell, until the sixth minute it was imperceptible and in the seventh he was dead. Respiration was 32 for the first minute. Then it rose to 40 in the fourth, falling to 8 in the fifth minute. The temperature was normal at first and rose to 102 2-5 in the fifth minute.

NO MOURNERS THERE.

As soon as the body was cut down it was placed in a neat coffin, furnished by the county, and borne to the warden's private office, where the priests pronounced the service for the dead. As he had died repentant he was buried in consecrated ground. An undertaker's wagon was waiting at the door. Coroner McDowell came over and made out a death certificate. At exactly 11:40 the body was on its way to St. Mary's cemetery. There were no mourners and there was no throng. A street fight has often raised a larger crowd and no one seemed to care what was going on. There was no one at the cemetery save the old grave-digger and a few children who wondered why there was no hearse.

Those who watched Joe Zappe at the jail said he sat there as if listening for something. He appeared to have been crying, but he denied it.

The sheriff's jury was made up as follows: Joseph Cuneo, James Moon, David Hardy, C. Restler, Dr. Barr, William Buhl, George E. Kepple, J. K. Elwood, Samuel Weiser, W. W. Fullwood, C. J. Reynolds, Dr. John Boyce and W. C. Wright.

ANGELO ZAPPE'S CRIME.

Brutal Murder of Frank Helmstetter Out in Bloomfield.

Zappe's crime was one of the most brutal ever committed in Allegheny county. On the evening of July 4, 1892, Angelo Zappe, his brother Joe Zappe and Joe Mulanaro, another Italian, had a fight with Frank Helmstetter at Matilda near Yew street, Bloomfield. Helmstetter was a steady young German coop erof about 26. He had just been married and next to him lived the Reardon family. Two of the Reardon girls were married, one to Joe Zappe and the other to Joe Mulanaro.

Angelo Zappe was with his brother that day, and the Italians had all been drinking heavily. Helmstetter was in his own yard with a crippled boy who had been spending the day with him. The wife of one of the Italians attacked Mrs. Helmstetter. Her husband went to her assistance. Then the three Italians attacked him. Angelo and Joe Zappe held Helmstetter and stabbed him to death. The part Mulanaro took could not be clearly established, and he was released. Angelo and Joe were convicted of murder in the first degree on September 29, 1892. The pardon board has commuted Joe's sentence, but the names of Secretary Harrity and Governor Pattison have not been added to the document.

MINERS CONSIDER WAGES.

DECLARE FOR UNIFORM RATES IN THE FOUR POOLS.

Favor the Settlement of Differences by Arbitration.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., Dec. 18.—Forty-seven pits were represented in the convention of coal miners Thursday in Byers's hall. There were few river mines not represented. John A. Morgan was president and John Cairns secretary. The convention got down to business promptly. The moving spirits were of one mind in the matter of establishing a uniform rate of 2¼ cents. While in several cases the delegates were not authorized to pledge their mines to strike in support of such a demand, the general tenor of their reports was that the men would abide by the action of the convention.

As to the rates now paid, the reports showed that with the exception of two mines, from the third lock down the 2¼-cent rate prevails; above that point the rates go to 1¾ cents. At the afternoon session there was a thorough canvass of the situation, which made a clear showing of the actual conditions along the river as a whole. It is unquestionably true, from this showing, that disorganization and demoralization is the rule, particularly among the river diggers. But the work of reorganization is progressing much more encouragingly than the officials had anticipated. The scale committee reported early.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the establishment of a 2¼-cent rate in the lower pools and a 2-cent rate in the fourth pool. The resolutions also provided for the establishment of a conference board, to consist of four operators and four miners, for the purpose of maintaining uniform prices. In cases of difference a third party shall be called to act as umpire, whose decision shall be binding. A committee consisting of Grier Federman J. C. Wilson, Joseph Nevins, J. E. Harrison and Harry Jack was appointed to lay the miners' demands before the coal exchange at Pittsburgh. After the committee was named the meeting ended. The district officers will also appear with the committee before the coal exchange.

REVISED THE FORMS.

Nomination Papers and Certificates Being Issued at Harrisburg.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 16.—At the state department the forms of the certificate of nomination and nomination papers have been revised in conformity to the views of the Dauphin county court, and copies are being sent to the county commissioners, county chairmen and others. The new form of the certificate of nomination contains an affirmative statement that the convention of delegates, etc., was duly authorized by the party which it claims to represent. In the revised form of nomination papers it appears affirmatively in the affidavit attached thereto, that the signatures of the qualified electors signing the same are genuine, and in their proper handwriting, as well as that the persons whose signatures are attached are qualified electors of the state of Pennsylvania or of the electoral district or division thereof for which the nomination is made. Secretary Harrity recommends that the revised forms be followed by county commissioners.

WILL DEMAND CITY AID.

Strikers at Providence Grow Desperate—Clergy Intercede.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15.—At a meeting of the locked-out employes in the woolen mill district this afternoon it was voted that they should march to the headquarters of the overseer of the poor to-morrow and make a formal demand for assistance, as the situation has reached that point where the operatives' families must be supplied with food. The Catholic clergy who have charge of all the parishes in Olneyville and vicinity have undertaken to try and bring about some action by which the deadlock between the manufacturers and strikers may be broken. The Allen print works, which employs 500 men, has been shut down some time, will be started up on Monday.

Emma Buchanan Acquitted.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Dec. 18.—Emma Buchanan, the colored murderess of the 10-months-old baby of Thomas Woods, of Buckskin township, was put on trial here Thursday. The girl is only 13 years old, and is very small. There was no denial made of the fact that she killed the baby by giving it concentrated lye. The defense based its case on the youth and unaccountability of the defendant. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

After Bohemian Oats Swindlers.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Detective John T. Norris is in Pennsylvania after Jerry Conners and Romeo Kintz, wanted in Clarke county for Bohemian oats swindling. They were captured once in Pennsylvania and extradited, but "jumped" bail. Norris has requisitions on the governors of New York and Pennsylvania for them, as he is not sure in which state they are.

A Closed Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—D. P. Elkin has been appointed fourth-class postmaster at Comfort, Boone county, W. Va., and the following in eastern Ohio: A. J. Davis at Carlwick, Muskingum county; J. D. Strouse at Cornersburg, Mahoning county, and J. W. Robinson at Fredericksdale, Noble county. The postoffice at Ewings Mills, Allegheny county, Pa., has been discontinued. Mail goes to Groveton.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

These Papers Every Week.

We will send you Robert Bonner's great story paper, the New York *Ledger*, and THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST both one year for only $1 75. de12-W-6t

13 WERE INJURED.

A Passenger Train Derailed on the P., V. & C. Road at Bamford Station.

NONE OF THE VICTIMS WILL DIE.

An Immense Rock Fell On the Track From the Bluff Above.

MRS. MITCHNER'S EXPERIENCE.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

MONONGAHELA, PA., Dec. 16.—Over a dozen people were injured at 7 o'clock Friday morning in a passenger wreck at Bamford, seven miles from here, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston road. None were seriously injured and all will recover. The injured persons are, according to the list of Dr. C. B. Wood, the company's surgeon:

Conductor George Young, Brownsville, bad scalp wound and back hurt.

Flagman J. G. Smith, Brownsville, finger badly cut and back bruised.

John Lanning, West Brownsville, head cut.

Miss Kate Lanning, his sister, bad scalp wound.

John Bailey, of Federal, on the Panhandle, scalp wound and back contused.

R. W. Hastings, a plumber of Charleroi, ear cut.

Patrick Gilmore, of Lucyville, shocked badly, not seriously affected.

Mary Gilmore, his wife, shoulder badly sprained, and their infant, 4 months old, head bruised.

James A. Pryor, Barnesville, O., scalp wound and bruised chest.

Mrs. Thomas Watkins, Lock No. 4, wife of Superintendent Watkins, of the Charleroi coal mines, extensive scalp wound which bled profusely. She would have bled to death if medical aid had not reached her.

D. B. Bell, DuBois merchant, face badly cut.

The wreck was caused in a most extraordinary manner. The "Brownsville Express," as the train is known, left Brownsville at 6:15 o'clock. It makes no stop at Bamford, which is not a telegraph station, and was bowling along at the rate of about 35 miles an hour when the accident occurred. It was dark at the time. Near Bamford there is a high, steep bluff extending up probably 400 feet. A large piece of rock, weighing possibly 500 pounds, loosened from the top of the hill and rolled down on the track.

STRUCK THE ROCK.

The express, well loaded with suburban passengers, struck the rock, which mashed the pilot of the engine and some of the lower gearing of the locomotive. The action of the stone displaced one of the rails and the entire train was thrown off the track.

The train was made up of the engine, baggage car and three passenger coaches in the order named. The engine and baggage car kept upright but the three coaches toppled over. The middle one, in which most of the passengers were, was turned upside down and collapsed about half height, while the others careened to their side. Nearly all the passengers who were injured were in the middle coach.

Such a scene as occurred when the shock came is only to be imagined Nearly everybody was thrown on his head. G. L. Mitchner, of Charleroi, who was in the car with his wife, said when he comprehended the trouble and gained his feet he looked around for his wife. She was directly beneath a seat which was unloosed, with the exception of one leg. He got Mrs. Mitchner out in a hurry. She was only bruised about the shoulders, while he escaped with a slightly injured leg. All the seats in the car were unloosed and smashed by the shock. Hardly any passengers in the train escaped without painful bruises, but fortunately none were badly hurt.

ALL COULD GET AWAY.

Dr. C. B. Wood, of this place, was wired, as well as Dr. Frye and Dr. Lewis, of Webster. They were soon at the wreck. They found none who were too badly hurt to get away. Conductor Young, who was as severely hurt as any of the injured, was able to walk about. News of the wreck was quickly spread and hundreds of curious people were on the ground in a short time after the accident. Plenty of hospitality was offered the wounded, and the best of care was given them in the houses nearby. A wrecking crew arrived at Bamford to pull aside the debris and had the railway track cleared by 1 o'clock, so the travel was only delayed six hours. The damage to the railroad company in the loss of property is not accurately estimated in figures. The middle coach is a total wreck, while the engine and the other cars were all damaged extensively.

The smashup was the first passenger wreck on this division of the system in 10 years, and a remarkable fact is that no one has ever been killed on the division in passenger wrecks. Engineer Frank White, who piloted the express, has been on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston about 16 years, and 12 years ago had his freight train wrecked within a half a mile of to-day's accident. At that time a young ball got on the track, and the result was that the engine and 14 cars were wrecked and Engineer White badly hurt.

MESTREZAT'S COMMISSION.

He Is Surprised at Being Made President Judge.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Dec. 15.—Judge-elect S. L. Mestrezat this morning received from the state department at Harrisburg his commission, making him president judge of the Fourteenth judicial district over Judge Ewing, who has been on the bench for six years and who therefore holds the oldest commission. The matter is a surprise, not only to the attorneys, and the public generally, but to Mestrezat himself, who expected Ewing to be commissioned president judge. The commission is contrary to the constitution on the decision of the supreme court in a similar case appealed from Northampton county. Mestrezat will notify the department of the matter.

DO NOT put off taking a medicine. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now to expel disease, give strength and appetite.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Three Papers Every Week.

We will send you Robert Bonner's great story paper, the New York *Ledger*, and THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST both one year for only $1 75. de12-W-6t

ANYONE wishing corn, oats, baled hay or clover and timothy seed can get prices delivered at Pennsylvania points, by writing to C. Rowland, Lanark, Ill. de5-W-4t

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

SHANNON'S STORY.

Denies That He Is Responsible for Shortages.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Dec. 15.—The case of Thomas Shannon, who, as cashier of the Pittsburgh & Western road here, is charged with the embezzlement of $2,300, continues to attract an immense attendance at court. The sensational feature of the evidence to-day was Shannon's testimony in his own behalf. Among other things he said that since June, 1891, until June 28, 1893, when he suddenly left New Castle, there had never been a time when the New Castle office was not "short." Once, he said, before this it was "long" about $600. He said that in June, 1891, the present agent, C. A. Quinn, knew the office was short and told him to place in the statement or balance sheet sufficient uncollected bills to make up the shortage. This Shannon did, and since then he has, on his own responsibility, kept up the practice.

He swore that his cash drawer in the depot could not be locked for a year and a half, and that the safe in the office was for a time in the same condition. He stated that he had never collected a cent by check or cash for the Pittsburgh & Western that had not been turned over to Agent Quinn, whom he said had access to the cash drawer and safe. He said that on June 27, 1893, the evening before he left New Castle, Quinn told him that Traveling Auditor Campbell was coming to check up the office, that the shortage would be discovered and that witness would be held responsible.

"This frightened me," said Shannon, "and I left New Castle on the 28th, knowing that there was a shortage, but not knowing how or in any way having anything to do with making that shortage. I went first to Pittsburgh, then to New York, whence I sailed for the home of my parents in Ireland. I came back to New York and expected to go into business and make up the shortage." Shannon was on the witness stand over five hours.

SPECULATION IS ABSENT.

Industry Confined Within Well-Defined Limits.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: Industry is doing nothing on speculation, but the needs which the wonderful growth and past prosperity of the people have created are pressing upon supplies exhausted by months of reduced production. Trade still waits.

Iron workers have accepted lower wages in the Pittsburgh region and numerous works have resumed. The fierce struggle of the Pittsburgh region for business drives prices to the lowest point ever known, $11 for Bessemer iron and $16 75 for steel billets, and takes away nearly all the new work from the east and west where depression increases.

In shoe manufacture new business is narrow and few factories work full time, shipments from the east for half of December being 25 per cent less than last year. In cotton manufacture there is much less hesitation in prices. Leading bleached goods have been reduced, resulting in larger sales, while other lines are in moderate demand. The woolen manufacturers three weeks ago were buying 8,000,000 pounds in three chief markets, but this week's report is only 3,832,700, against 5,519,800 last year, and several mills have stopped production.

Wheat receipts at the west have been 3,291,872 bushels, against 5,549,913 the same week last year, and Atlantic exports only 536,794, against 1,879,378 last year, and stocks in sight increased rapidly, but prices declined 1c with sales of only 4,690,000 bushels here. Corn receipts were very large, 5,348,620 bushels, against 2,351,390 last year, and exports were fully maintained, the price yielding half a cent. Pork packing at the west exceeds last year's, and prices droop in spite of reports that hogs are proving of poor quality.

Failures are numerous and large, 336 in the United States for the week, against 279 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 25 last year. The list of the week includes seven banks, with one of the oldest private banks for $500,000, an agricultural machinery establishment for $1,000,000, an iron works for $500,000, a heavy tobacco dealer for $500,000, a lumber concern for $150,000 and a dry goods concern for $150,000, making $2,500,000 for five failures. The reported liabilities of firms failing in the first week of December were $2,781,409, against $3,285,676 the previous week, including $2,600,000 of trading and $1,700,000 of manufacturing concerns.

Bradstreet's financial review to-morrow will say: Inactivity of the most pronounced kind continued to reign in the stock market. The speculative public and the large class of professional operators seem to be waiting for the outcome of pending currency and tariff legislation. The unfavorable condition of railroad traffic and the heavy decreases in current earnings tend to create bearish sentiment in regard to the future of prices, though the plethora of money and low interest rates still constitute a barrier to liquidation or to the success of manipulating attacks on values. The shipment to Europe of $1,700,000 gold was also without effect, the arrangement by which certain New York banks will supply the specie required by exporters obviating any fear of further reduction of the treasury gold reserves. Under the circumstances the smaller traders have found the market at once too narrow and too firm for raids on the bear side and too irresponsive for any upward movement of prices.

The following statement shows the total of bank clearances at the cities named, giving the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

New York	$496,881,835	decrease....33.3
Chicago	67,386,096	decrease....38.5
Boston	85,826,143	decrease....19.0
Philadelphia	58,051,397	decrease....19.7
St. Louis	22,691,551	decrease.... 15.4
San Francisco	13,616,813	decrease....19.8
Baltimore	12,932,376	decrease....19.8
Pittsburgh	10,917,746	decrease....27.5
Cincinnati	12,485,500	decrease....16.5
Kansas City	3,740,080	decrease....10.1
New Orleans	13,538,456	decrease....18.8
Buffalo	7,611,402	decrease....18.2
Milwaukee	4,451,889	decrease....18.3
Detroit	5,909,306	decrease....12.5
Louisville	6,934,847	decrease....14.7
Minneapolis	6,485,695	decrease....34.7
Omaha	5,236,872	decrease....20.0
Providence	5,657,100	decrease....30.1
Cleveland	4,889,357	decrease....25.9
Houston	3,754,414	increase....21.3

BIG MEAL OF THE FLAMES.

In Half an Hour They Eat Up $500,000 Worth of Property.

NEW YORK, Dec 15.—A fire which broke out to-day in the furniture and upholstery seven-story building of Henry Thoesen & Brother, Third avenue and Forty-ninth street, destroyed nearly $500,000 worth of property in less than an hour from the time of its discovery. The fire also burned out Nos. 891, 893 and 895 Third avenue, Nos. 209 and 211 East Forty-ninth street, five tenement houses in Ringtail alley, or Beekman lane, which were occupied by 40 Italian families, numbering over 200 people, the marble and statuary yard of Samuel Adler and his stables adjoining, in which 10 horses perished. Cheuman, whose name is unknown, is said to be missing.

21 MEN KILLED.

Spans of a Louisville Bridge Crash Down, Burying Workmen Under.

GALES HELD RESPONSIBLE.

High Winds Loosened the Traveler and It Toppled Over.

IT WAS NOT QUITE UNEXPECTED.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—At a few minutes past 10 o'clock Friday morning the false work and that part of the middle span of the Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge in place gave way, and with all the workmen was precipitated 110 feet into the water below. There was but a moment's warning, and those who escaped going down with the mass of iron and timber started for the piers after the first trembling that indicated the giving way of the false work.

Of the one hundred or more men on the span that went down about 55 escaped to the tops of the piers and were rescued. It is believed that over 45 went into the river. How many of these were lost cannot in the present confusion be definitely learned. It is feared the number will reach 40. The best that any dare hope is that it will not be over 25.

The accident was a horrible one and is the last of a long list of catastrophes that have marked the construction of the bridge. The foreman in beginning work noticed that during the night the "traveler," which had only been put in place Thursday, had been worked loose by the wind. An order to draw it back in place was given, and the men and engines started.

The revised list of dead, injured and missing is as follows:

DEAD.

L. G. GARLOCK, Buffalo.
JOHN COURTNEY.
F. BURNS.
C. MURPHY.
C. W. COOK.

MISSING.

C. F. HOLDERER.
A. SODDEN.
J. CREGAN.
M. SOLAN.
FRANK SIMMONS, Jeffersonville.
G. H. HINKLE, Dauphin, Pa.
J. HOLDEN.
J. L. WILSON.
PAT KELLY.
J. T. OWENS.
F. SHERIDAN.
J. ALLEN.
P. F. MOORE.
GEO. LILLY.
R. L. DERFLING, Virginia.
H. PLISS.

INJURED.

J. MYERS, Lexington, Ky., left leg badly fractured.
HARRY LEE, New Albany, slightly injured.
H. D. PUGH.
E. HILDEBRAND, three ribs fractured, internally injured, probably die.
G. W. BROWN, Irvington, Ky., arm broken three places.
C. THAPP, ankle badly sprained, Oswego, N. Y.
G. E. SHEEHAN, flesh wound, Greenup, Ky.
A. T. HALL, badly bruised, East Tennessee.
S. PARKS three ribs broken and sprained ankle, Scotland.
T. GALLOWAY, 2707 Sayre street, South Pittsburgh, Pa., fractured leg.
E. SHERRIFF, 461 South State street, Chicago, fatally injured.
E. HOBIN, fatally injured.
W. A. SHARPE, 271 Oldham street, Louisville, left arm broken; hurt internally.

HIGH WIND'S WORK.

The wind was high at the time, and the gentle sway of the false work gradually forced the traveler off the piles on which it was resting. When the end slipped the whole work trembled, and the men realizing their danger started for the piers. As luck would have it, the central bent was the first to give way, and the men on this bent went down to be covered by the mass of iron and timber of the other bents, which fell almost immediately after, carrying with them the other workmen who failed to reach the piers.

The north bent, or the one attached to the Indiana pier did not fall for 15 minutes after the other parts went down. As near as can be ascertained there were 51 men on the bridge when the alarm was given by the engineer in charge. Of this number several succeeded in reaching the piers. Of those that went down some were covered by a mass of timber, from beneath which it will be days before their bodies are recovered.

AS THE BENT WENT DOWN.

The first crash when the center bent gave way was at 10:25, and it was then that the great number of fatalities occurred. A few minutes later a bent on which there was but little of the bridge proper gave way on the Indiana side. In this it is believed that but one unknown man was killed. He was caught by a rope and dragged beneath the water.

The crash attracted the attention of those on shore, and many turned away as they saw the men struggling in midair in their mad efforts to climb out of danger. When the huge mass of material struck the water all was concealed for an instant by the spray that was thrown high in the air. As the water subsided here and there could be seen men struggling desperately to climb upon the timbers that thrust their ends above the water.

A few succeeded in clinging to a place of safety and were quickly rescued by boats. Others struggled desperately, and were carried off by the current to sink almost as rescue was at hand. Near the bridge the wives and children of many of the workmen lived. These were soon at the river bank. Many were wild with grief, and rushed frantically about, wringing their hands and tearing their hair. The office of the bridge company on Campbell street was besieged by anxious mothers and wives. Half an hour after at least 2,000 people were on the river bank and they still poured in.

NO ONE IS TO BLAME.

To whose doors must be laid the responsibility for the terrible disaster will probably never be known. It is doubtless one of those unforeseen accidents that occur in spite of all of all precautionary measures. General opinion ascribes the cause to the stiff wind that had been sweeping the river all day. It bore with great force on the ponderous frame work, which became loosened from the constant strain and swaying of the heavy timbers.

A great number of people on shore before the first span fell could see the great "traveler," rising 80 feet above the piers, swaying and quivering in the wind in a most alarming manner. The motion, however, was hardly noticeable to the workmen and they had no idea of their deadly peril until the great mass of wood and iron began to sink.

To the great "traveler" is directly attributable the falling of the span. The constant wind bore it from its resting place on the last pier but one on the Jeffersonville side. The work of putting it back in place was begun too late. The center of the great span began to sink before the work was accomplished. The wind had done its work, and the heavy engines near the pier went crashing down to the water, carrying with them the mass of humanity mixed in horrible confusion with the timbers and iron. The partial span, the last one, did not fall until 20 minutes after, and being mostly frame work floated slowly down the river. There were said to be four men on it when it fell, and one was undoubtedly killed. Iron girders weighing many tons were twisted like wire into every conceivable shape, and lay with the timbers and huge pieces of iron and lumber in an inextricable mass.

The span would have been completed by in the afternoon, and after the "traveler" had been fastened to the pier there would have been no danger of the wind or current breaking it down. A pile driver was sent to the scene in the afternoon, and the work of clearing the wreckage and searching for the dead under the debris a once commenced.

The third span of the bridge collapsed at 8:20 at night. So far as known there was no one injured. This will be an additional loss of about $75,000 to the building company. This span had been completed, but the collapse of the fourth span to-day is supposed to have loosened and displaced it.

WHAT THE MEN SAY.

Some of Them Relate Marvelous Tales of Hairbreadth Escapes—An Engineer Expected an Accident.

Erla Maucheater, a civil engineer who is employed on the bridge, had a very narrow escape from death. He said: "I was on the span that fell near the Kentucky side, and seeing that it was about to fall I called to the men to get off I had just counted the men, and there were 51 not counting myself. Only 10 of them could get off. The others went down in a heap. I was so badly frightened that I could not tell how many got out, but I only saw one man swim to the shore.

"There was a high gale blowing from the southwest all morning and I realized that any time the span might be blown down. Then, too, the piling under the span was weak. The current was very swift, and a large amount of driftwood was dammed against the supporters."

George W. Brown, a foreman in charge of eight men, had a thrilling experience. When the crash came the nine men made a dash for the Kentucky side of the bridge. Before they reached safety, however, the span fell and the workmen were thrown into the river.

Mr. Brown displayed remarkable presence of mind. He held his breath during the fall, and remembers going to the bottom of the river. The debris was piled above him, but he managed to crawl from under. He is an expert swimmer, but his left arm was broken in three places. He managed, however, to grasp a floating piece of timber with his right arm and floated down the river until rescued.

He says while he was clinging to the timber two men came up near him, and after struggling an instant sank out of sight. "I saw several others struggling in the water," said he, "who sank out of sight before help reached us. In my weakened condition, and with my broken arm, I could no nothing to help them."

James Trent, a painter who resides in this city, was on the span 20 feet from the pier nearest the Kentucky shore, when he heard a peculiar crunching. He, Earnest Miller, Robert Woolford, Charles Pope and a workman named Carter ran for their lives toward the pier, and succeeded in reaching a safe foothold when the span went down with a fearful crash. Trent and his companions slid down a rope to the river, when they were taken into a skiff. Trent asserts that the collapse was preceded by two distinct shocks which gave the workmen warning, but too late to allow many of them to escape.

Harry Lee, a workman, jumped out from the bridge into the water, and when rescued was found to have escaped with a broken leg. John Lehey in falling from the traveler caught on a rope and lowered himself into the water. Mike Flynn, of St. Louis, was saved in a similar manner. Harry Maxwell, of St. Louis, finding himself falling grasped the edge of the pier, and after the structure went from under him drew himself to the top.

ITALY'S LATEST CABINET.

Official List of the Ministry Just Completed.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The official list of the new Italian ministry is as follows: Signor Crispi, premier and minister of the interior; Baron Blank, minister of foreign affairs; Signor Sonnino, minister of finance and minister of the treasury ad interim; Signor Savacco, minister of public works; Signor Calenda, minister of justice; General Mocenni, minister of war; Admiral Morin, minister of marine; Signor Baccelli, minister of education; Signor Boselli, minister of husbandry; Signor Foraris, minister of posts and telegraphs.

Don't be Deceived

By those who offer substitutes for Cottolene. Its success has been so phenomenal that numerous imitations are now being offered which are claimed to be, "just as good." All these

Imitations

lack the intrinsic merit of Cottolene and will prove disappointing and disagreeable to those who use them. These counterfeits differ widely from Cottolene and are mere

Experiments

when compared to the reliable shortening—Cottolene. Save money, annoyance and your health by refusing all substitutes offered to take the place of Cottolene.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
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Pittsburgh Agents:
F. SELLERS & CO.

THE DATE NAMED.

Chairman Wright to Recall the Harrisburg Democratic Convention.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The Democratic state executive committee has decided that the party candidate for congressman-at-large shall be nominated on January 10, at Harrisburg, by the state convention of this year, which will be reconvened. Committee met Thursday afternoon at state executive headquarters, No. 1432 South Penn square. There were present State Chairman J. Marshall Wright, Secretary Benjamin M. Nead, Maurice F. Wilbere of this city, William J. Brennen of Pittsburgh, Fiske Conrad of Tyrone, R. E. Shearer of Carlisle and James W. Healy of Pottsville. Mr. Shearer offered this resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"That the chairman of the state central committee is hereby authorized and directed to issue a call for the reassembling of the Democratic state convention of 1893 at Harrisburg for Wednesday, January 10, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congressman-at-large."

Chairman Wright will at once issue the call. While no one has yet come out as a candidate for the nomination, a number of gentlemen have been spoken of as available. Among them are Banker C. W. Raymond, of Middletown; Frank P. Osburn, of Pittsburgh, and ex-Sheriff Charles Robinson, of Scranton. It is understood that the last named gentleman will probably accept the nomination if he does not decide to run as a congressional candidate in his own district next year.

There is some talk of recognizing the anti-state administration element of the party by proffering the nomination to James M. Guffey, the millionaire oil man of Allegheny county. There is, however, said to be a movement among the "antis" looking to the holding of a separate convention and making Mr. Guffey their nominee in order to start an organization of their own and test their strength throughout the state.

The Change of Life.

Women nearing this critical period require strength, health, and cheerful spirits.

The sole aim of this time should be to keep well.

The invaluable aid always is *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.*

The girl about to enter womanhood can find the same assistance from the same source.

Mrs. W. W. Culner, Palatka, Fla., writes:—

"I was in ill health from change of life. I took your compound and am now well. I recommend it as the best remedy for all weakness through the many changes which all women have to pass from early life to the grave."

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills. 25 cents.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Poor
Weak and
Weary Mothers
Raise
Puny, Pindling
Children.
Sulphur Bitters
Will make them
Strong, hearty
And healthy.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL, "The Pile Ointment."—Trial Size, 25 Cts.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Humphreys' Manual (144 pages,) MAILED FREE.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

SCALPERS' WEEK.

The Grangers and Industrials Were Directed by the Room Traders.

BUSINESS HAS NOT IMPROVED.

Erie and Union Pacific Schemes Not Yet Assented To.

BONDS WERE IN BETTER TONE.

General Electric Stronger Than Any Time Since the Panic.

THE BANK STATEMENT FAVORABLE

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Scalpers on the stock exchange had a gala time during the past week, and with the exception of a few scattering orders in Sugar and General electric, commission houses did not cut a figure in the market. The Cammack party concentrated their attacks on the granger properties, and sales for London account of St. Paul accelerated the decline in that stock. Railroad earnings have been disappointing, except so far as they demonstrate that the management of the western roads has found it necessary to inaugurate a rigid policy of retrenchment in the operating department.

Business throughout the country has not improved and merchants are complaining of the small volume of sales, the holiday trade among the retail houses being the poorest in years. The anthracite coal trade has drifted into a congested condition, and although there is a fair hand-to-mouth inquiry for immediate requirements, dealers are not entering into any contracts to supply future needs. This has resulted in the cutting of prices at this point, although the west is doing a fair business in domestic sizes, the shipments to interior points forming a large proportion of the tonnage carried by the trunk lines out of Chicago.

The example of the Pennsylvania road in distributing early orders for steel rails has not been followed by any of the other great railroad corporations, and the iron men are extremely despondent.

The delay in presenting the secretary of the treasury's report has been a thorn in the flesh of Wall street men because it has kept them anxious relative to the probable recommendations for increasing the revenue of the government.

Inside parties in the Whisky trust combination say that a tax of 10 cents a gallon on distilled spirits in addition to that now imposed will be suggested with an extension of the bonded period from three to eight years.

The Erie reorganization committee has made excellent progress in formulating an acceptable plan, which in a general way includes the issue of a blanket mortgage bearing 5 per cent interest for $70,000,000 to take up the underlying mortgages, including the second consolidated bonds, and to provide working capital. The new mortgage will not carry the right to foreclose, even after a default on six coupons, although a proposition was made that if the interest charges were reduced to 4 per cent per annum the foreclosure clause would be preserved, but the consent of the English stockholders could not be obtained to this radical scaling of interest.

The task of rehabilitating the Union Pacific is a serious one, and it is improbable that a bill looking to the compromise of the government debt can be introduced into congress before late in the session. The appointment of a separate receiver for the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf formed the basis for a rumor that the Union Pacific system was to be disintegrated and the main line deprived of the principal feeders. President Clark denied this statement to-day, and said that while the auxiliary roads were not attached to the Union Pacific by the terms of any specific charter, yet the Union Pacific would continue to manage the various properties to the mutual interests of all parties concerned.

There was a squeeze of the short interest in Sugar in the closing days of the week, and large purchases of the certificates were traced to inside parties. The Wheeler interests were caught napping and had to cover a line of 25,000 shares at a heavy loss. There was no news to affect the price of Sugar certificates favorably, but on the contrary the demand for refined has fallen off so materially that it will be necessary to reduce the price to conform to the drop in raw sugars.

The municipal bond market held displayed a better tone than for some time past, and although the savings banks and trust companies are not yet buying freely, there is a fair inquiry for that class of security from large capitalists and executors.

Among the most important awards made during the week were the $3,000,000 5 per cent sanitary bonds of the city of Chicago at a premium of 1¾ per cent and the $5,000,000 3½ per cent state of Massachusetts 20-year bonds, sold to a syndicate headed by Drexel, Morgan & Co. at 103@117. These latter bonds were put on the market to-day, and two bids of 104⅛ for $1,250,000 were received and accepted. The next $1,000,000 worth of bonds were sold at 105, the second $1,000,000 at 105⅛, the third $1,000,000 at 106 and the balance at 106⅛.

With the exception of a rapid advance in Sugar, due to the covering of short contracts, the stock market was lifeless to-day, although General electric's advance was maintained on the assurance that the company is in a much stronger financial condition than at any time since the panic. The management claims that it has enough cash capital to handle the largest contracts, and that it will not hesitate in the future to put in bids for all kinds of work in competition with its rivals.

There was a spirited raid against St. Paul on the report of a large decrease in earnings for the second week in December.

The bank statement was favorably interpreted, although the exhibit showed that the movement in currency from interior banks had almost entirely ceased. The expansion of loans was due to the shifting of important interests from nearby cities.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 30 to 32; 1,000 shares sold at 31.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago Junction railway and Union stock yards company held in this city to-day a resolution was adopted authorizing the company to donate to the World's Columbian museum the $32,500 of stock originally subscribed by the company to the World's Columbian exposition.

More business was done between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day than on any day of the week that has just ended, but the dealings were mainly on the bear side, and the general tendency was toward lower prices. The market opened dull and irregular, but in the main lower, and soon developed a fair degree of firmness, Sugar being the leader, large purchases being made in an effort, it is said, to compel the shorts to cover. It was reported also that the chances were more favorable for a better sugar schedule in the tariff bill. Distilling was also bought on a report that Secretary Carlisle has declared himself in favor of an increased tax on whisky. A reaction took place before half an hour had elapsed which was merely fractional except in the case of a couple of usually inactive stocks. This was checked by the development of an active buying movement in General electric, based on reports that the payment of dividends on the preferred would be resumed on the first quarter of the new year, and that a block of 1,000 shares had been taken out of the street by a prominent investor. Under this influence stock rose 1¼ per cent and there was a pretty general improvement, Sugar advancing 1¾, do. preferred 1, Distilling ⅞, Rubber 1 and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred 1½ per cent. Shortly after 11 o'clock the buying became lighter, which emboldened the bears, who attacked Sugar, the other industrials, the grangers and other shares, with the result of bringing about a decline ranging from ¼ to 2¼ per cent. In the final dealings there was an attempt to cover on the part of a few shorts, which resulted in a recovery of a small fraction in some shares and gave a shade firmer tone to the speculation at the close.

On the week's transactions the changes in the railway list are mainly declines, Evansville & Terre Haute is down 9, Tobacco preferred 4½, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 4½, American express 4, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 3, St. Paul and New England 2¼, Western Union 2¼, and Iowa Central preferred and St. Paul & Duluth 2 per cent. The industrials are mostly found in the list of advances, including Lead preferred 6⅝, do. common 4½, Sugar preferred 5¼, do. common ¾.

The bond market was generally weak throughout the day on a fair volume of business.

Bonds closed as follows:

U. S. 4s reg	113¼	St. L. & S. F. g. m. 95	
do. 4s coup	114¼	St. Paul consols	127½
do. 2s	95½	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	110
Pacific 6s of '95	102½	T. P. L. G. T. rcts.	76
Ls. stamped 4s	96½	T. P. E. G. T. rcts.	20¼
Missouri 6s	100	U. P. 1sts	104½
Tenn. new set 6s	102	West Shore	103⅞
do. do. 5s	109	R. G. W. 1sts	72¾
do. do. 6s	74	Atchison 4s	76¼
Canada So. 2ds	102¾	do. 2½s A	37½
Cen. Pac. 1sts	105	G. H. & S. A. 6s	92½
Den. & R. G. 1sts	112½	do. 7s	96
do. do. 4s	80	Hous. & Tex. 5s	107
Erie 2ds	76½	do. 6s	102
M., K. & T. g. 6s	46	N. C. 6s	118
do. do. 5s	80	do. 4s	97½
Mutual Union 6s	111	Tenn. old 6s	60
N. J. C. int. cert.	113⅞	Va. centuries	57
North. Pac. 1sts	112½	do. pref.	6
do. do. 2ds	80	Ala. class A	98
Northw'rn con.	138	Ala. class B	102
do. deben. 5s	109	Ala. class C	94
St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	79	Ala. currencies	92

The total sales of stocks to-day were 109,800 shares, including: American sugar, 29,800; Burlington & Quincy, 7,100; Chicago gas, 3,500; Distillers and Cattle Feeders, 10,200; General electric, 11,200; Reading, 4,900; St. Paul, 19,300; Western Union, 11,800.

By private wire to Henry Sproul & Co.: The bulls in sugar are supposed to be Keene, Connor and Moore & Schley, and they have not struck upon a favorable time in the general market for a bull movement. Combs is at work on Reading and keeps up a steady pounding upon it, but though no one seems to take care of it, on the other hand no stock seems to be dislodged. In St. Paul the last two days of the second week shows a falling off again in the movement of cars, which discourages the support which the first four days' improvement brought, but too many people are waiting to buy St. Paul on any decline for it to go down much. It is the favorite among commission houses above all the grangers. Western Union seems without much support, but General electric acts to the writer as if out of its financial straits. The grangers all lack support, while trunk lines seem intrinsically high, but are too much subject to a one man power to be attacked with impunity on a 1 per cent money market; otherwise Central and Hudson would seem highest stock on the list and most tempting sale. The bears are still the most active element in the market.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open'g.	High'st.	Low'st.	Close.
Atch., T. & S. F.	18⅞	19	18⅞	19
Am. Cotton Oil Co	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¼
do. preferred	67½	67¼	67½	67⅛
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co	82¼	84	82¼	82½
do. preferred	85	85½	85	84¼
Balt & Ohio	71½	71⅝	71¼	72
Canada Southern	52½	53	52½	53
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	73½
Chi. Gas T. rcts.	68	68¼	67¼	67½
C., Bur. & Q.	78¼	78¼	76⅞	77¼
C., H. Val. & T.	....	....	....	21¾
Consolidated gas	....	....	....	128½
C., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	37¾
Chesape'ke & Ohio	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18½
Del., Lack. & W.	163½	163⅝	163¼	163¾
Del. & Hudson	....	....	....	153
Den. & Cattle R. Co	27⅜	28¾	27¼	28⅛
Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15½
do. preferred	....	....	....	39
Gen. Elec. Co.	38¼	39¼	38¾	38¾
Illinois Central	93	93	93	92¾
L. S. & M. S.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅜	120⅛
Lake Erie & W.	....	....	....	15¾
do. preferred	....	....	....	66
Louis. & Nash.	49	49¼	48¾	48⅝
Michigan Central	....	....	....	100¼
Manhattan Con.	....	....	....	127
Missouri Pacific	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾
National Lead Co.	25	26	24¾	25
do. preferred	....	....	....	69½
New York Central	102	102	101¼	101½
Nat. Cordage Co.	19¾	20	19½	19½
do. preferred	42½	42½	42¼	42½
N. Y. & N. E.	28	28	27¾	27¾
New Jersey Cen.	....	....	....	116
N. & W. pref.	21¾	21¾	21¾	20½
Northwest	103	103¼	102¾	102¾
Northern Pacific	6	6	6	5⅞
do. preferred	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼
N. American Co.	....	....	....	4½
Omaha	37¾	38	37¾	87⅝
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	14
Pullman Car Co.	....	....	....	160
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	14
do. preferred	....	....	....	46½
Reading	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾
R. & W. P. Ter.	....	....	....	2¾
Rock Island	67¾	67¾	67¼	67⅝
St. Paul	61¾	62	61¼	61¼
do. preferred	....	....	....	117
Tenn. C. & I.	16	16⅜	16	16
Texas & Pacific	....	....	....	8
T., A. A. & N. M.	....	....	....	7½
Union Pacific	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅝
U. S. Rubber Co.	46	47	45	46
Wabash	....	....	....	7¾
do. preferred	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼
W. U. Telegraph	87¾	87⅞	86⅞	87
W. & L. E.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
do. preferred	51	51¾	50	49¾

By private wire to John M. Oakley & Co.: Heavy liquidation has been the main barrier against the price of wheat this week. Lines of all sizes have been thrown on the market and the bear element has again been prosperous. On the other hand foreign markets have been remarkably firm considering our depression. The demand for cash wheat up in the northwest is extraordinarily large, and at Minneapolis it is only ¾c below the May price. The buying on the Pacific coast for foreign account is also reported liberal, and San Francisco has advanced in consequence. The flour output is good, and although the orders appear to be small, the inquiry for exports from both coasts show some improvement, being reported at about 700,000 bushels larger than last week. One of the disgusting things that the trade has to contend with is the patched up reports received, and it is therefore not very remarkable that our market does not respond to certain news that would seem bullish under ordinary circumstances. The reported reduction yesterday in the Russian crop of 80,000,000 bushels was later in the day corrected to 48,000,000 bushels, and finally this morning was denied altogether.

MONETARY.

The money market has been steady all week and no changes in rates have occurred. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,041,751 34
Yesterday's balances	522,762 77
Daily average exchanges	1,902,277 42
Daily average last week	1,993,244 31

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Money on call easy at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull and steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87@4 87¼ for demand and $4 84½@4 84¾ for 60 days. Posted rates $4 85½@4 88½. Commercial bills, $4 83¼@4 83¾. Silver certificates, 69⅝ last bid; no sales.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Bank clearings, $93,108,244; balances, $6,398,334; for the week, $501,964,584; balances, $28,587,627.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Bank clearings, $12,963,670; balances, $1,896,167; for the week, $66,033,487; balances, $9,322,907.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Bank clearings, $2,221,503; balances, $302,669; for the week, clearings, $12,753,515; balances, $1,775,695.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Bank clearings to-day, $2,373,594.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 16.—New York exchange selling at par. Clearings, $272,100; balances, $41,074.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Clearings, $16,297,284; balances, $2,149,743. For the week—Clearings, $86,105,272; balances, $10,955,801.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—Bank clearings, $3,547,431; balances, $327,517. Money quiet at 7@8 per cent. Exchange on New York, 90c premium. Clearings this week, $22,900,044; balances, $2,744,601. Clearings corresponding week last year, $27,151,812; balances, $2,631,938. Clearings last week, $24,216,897; balances, $2,820,410.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Clearings to-day, $12,421,000. Total clearings for the week, $84,854,000. For the corresponding week last year, $111,486,000. New York exchange, 75c premium. Sterling exchange firm but quiet; actual, $4 85@4 88. Money plenty; rates, 5½@7 per cent.

GALVESTON, Dec. 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6¾c.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6¾c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 16.—Cotton easy; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6¼c.

MOBILE, Dec. 16.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6¾c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6¾c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Money 3½@6 per cent. New York exchange, 50@75c premium. Clearings, $1,819,450; for week, $12,325,500; for week last year, $14,870,300.

LIVE STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 1893.

CATTLE.

Receipts, 1,020 head; shipments, 940 head; market nothing doing; all through consignments; prospects fair for next week on grades; 31 cars cattle shipped to New York last night and to-day.

HOGS.

Receipts, 2,150 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market firm; common to best grades, $3 50@5 65; 13 cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

SHEEP.

Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 800 head; market steady and unchanged.

[By Associated Press.]

KANSAS CITY—DEC. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market slow and weak to lower; Texas steers, $2 00@3 25; shipping steers, $4 00@5 65; Texas and native cows, $1 50@2 30; butchers' stock, $2 75@4 10; stockers and feeders, $2 65@3 85.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,800 head; shipments, 600 head; market opened strong; bulk, $5 00@5 10; packing and mixed, $4 95@5 15; light Yorkers and pigs, $4 90@5 17½.

Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market slow and lower.

CHICAGO—DEC. 16.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; market dull and no demand; Christmas steers, $5 25@6 00; exports, $4 25@4 75; choice shipping, $3 50@4 65, butchers', $2 75@3 40; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 40; cows, $1 25@3 40.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; market 10c lower; rough and common, $4 75@4 90; packing and shipping, $5 00@5 25; butchers', $5 20@5 25; prime light, $5 15@5 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; lowest prices on record; native ewes, $2 00@2 40; westerns, $3 00@3 40; lambs, $2 50@4 25.

BUFFALO—DEC. 16.—Cattle dull, with seven loads on sale; old cows, $200@2 75. No good stock here.

Hogs steady; Yorkers, $5 60@5 65; medium and mixed packers, $5 60@5 65; mediums and heavy, $5 55@5 60; pigs, $5 60@5 65.

Sheep firm; best lambs, $4 25@4 45; fair to good, $3 50@4 15; fair to good mixed sheep, $2 75@3 00; choice fat heavy, $3 10@3 40. Car loads lambs, $4 50@4 70, mostly, $4 60@4 65.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 16.—Cattle receipts, 150 head; shipments light. Market steady at yesterday's ruling prices for all grades.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,500. Market fairly steady; good to choice medium and heavy, $5 20@5 30; mixed and heavy packing, $5 12½@5 20; good to choice light weights, $5 15@525.

Sheep receipts, 250 head; shipments, 200. Market ruled steady at yesterday's quotations.

CINCINNATI—DEC. 16.—Hogs in good demand and steady at $4 50@5 30; receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 2,800 head.

Cattle steady at $1 75@4 50; receipts, 70 head; shipments, 100 head.

Sheep strong at $1 25@3 50; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 300 head. Lambs firm at $2 50@4 00.

ST. LOUIS—DEC. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; very fair to real good native steers, $3 25@4 75; cows and heifers, $1 75@2 50; fed Texas steers, $3 00@3 75; grass steers, $2 50@3 15; cows, $1 60@2 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market 10c lower; top price, $5 15, with bulk of sales at $4 90@5 10.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 12,00 head; market steady; natives, $2 25@3 25; muttons, $3 50@4 50.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Total net cotton receipts at all ports to day, 38,869 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,149 bales; France, 4,897 bales; continent, 11,854 bales; consolidated net receipts at all ports, 38,869 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,029 bales; France, 4,897 bales; continent, 11,854 bales. Total since September 1—Net receipts, 3,641,909 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,254,669 bales; France, 314,219 bales, continent, 747,486 bales; channel, 6,400 bales; stock, 1,179,246 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Cotton dull; good middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 1-16c; middling, 7 5-16c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; commercial bills, $4 82¾@4 83¼.

December 19, 1891	13,493,493 18
December 20, 1890	11,815,245 21
Total to date—	
1893	$641,181,453 37
1892	735,723,532 31
1891	634,035,365 75
1890	770,375,527 11

The changes in the New York bank statement this week were rather small as compared with recent previous ones, and on the whole may be interpreted as favorable. It was reported during the week that a decrease in the reserve was expected, and this occured, the decline in this item being $369,500. This is due to the small gain in actual money and the slightly larger expansion in loans. The statement in detail is as follows:

Reserve, decrease	$ 366,600
Loans, increase	3,078,800
Specie, decrease	1,361,300
Legal tenders, increase	1,651,900
Deposits, increase	2,748,800
Circulation, decrease	145,700
Surplus reserve	76,565,425
Same time in 1893	5,445,000
Same time in 1891	19,161,000

The local stock market was a little dull this morning as far as business was concerned, but the tone was somewhat of an improvement as compared with that which has been prevalent during the greater part of the week. More stock was sold than on yesterday, 170 shares changing hands, but the amount of bonds sold was less. The greatest demand seemed to be for Philadelphia company, and while it was not extensive or obtrusive, it was sufficient to force the stock to the highest point touched this week, and the closing was at the top. For Wheeling gas 18 was asked, but there was no other change in the group. The only business done in the tractions was the sale of 100 shares of Pleasant Valley at 47. After this transaction it was bid up to 47½, but the market seemed to have been cleaned up at the lower price. Birmingham traction was a little stronger, 14¾ being bid for 20 shares, and a fractionally higher bid was made for Duquesne traction. There was no change in the miscellaneous group and Luster Mining closed at ⅛ advance. There was some demand for bonds and one sale of Citizens traction 5s at 106¾. A fraction less was bid for Birmingham traction 5s, and $10,000 Pittsburgh Junction bonds were offered, but no bid was made for them. The usual Saturday bank quotations were posted, and the market closed about as dull as any day during the week. The following sales were made: 100 shares Pleasant Valley at 47½, 20 shares Philadelphia company at 21⅜, 50 do. at 22, $1,000 Citizens traction 5s at 106¾.

Henry Clews says: The very depression of trade consequent upon the initiation of tariff changes is causing wage-earners to be more tractable and more willing to conform wages to the impending lower range of prices, and already large concessions have been made by workmen toward the new conditions which the change makes inevitable. The prevailing depression is also severely contracting the imports, with the effect of leaving the markets more in the hands of home manufacturers. These are counter-considerations which must be taken into the account in a fair estimate of forthcoming industrial and commercial conditions, and they suggest reasonable grounds of hope that the spring months may bring some considerable alleviations of the abnormal conditions that are now playing havoc with the trade of the country. The nation has not lost its vast resource, nor its marvelous elasticity, nor its quick facility of adapting itself to new conditions; and however disappointed and embarrassed its great industrial interests may be at the new conditions imposed upon them, their motto is still nil desperandum.

It is sometimes a dangerous thing to make a bluff at bidding for stock when the bidder does not want it. This was illustrated this morning when a broker bid 17 for Pleasant Valley, although he did not want it, and got hit square on the nose with 100 shares. The stock is a good buy at that price and the purchaser will make $1,000 on his investment when the Wilson bill becomes a law and is in full operation.

W. B. Hill & Co. bid 21¾ for 500 shares Philadelphia company this morning on 'change.

It is said on good authority that the Bell telephone company has not actually earned the extra 3 per cent dividend recently declared, but that the deficiency was made up by the earnings of the long distance company.

The business of the Westinghouse electric company for November is reported to have exceeded $500,000. Two thousand men are now employed by the company on full time.

Traction bonds closed as follows: Citizens traction 5s 106 bid, 106¾ asked; Birmingham traction 5s 92¾ bid, 93 asked; Duquesne traction 5s 99 bid; Manchester traction 5s 101 bid.

The Bridgewater gas company will pay another dividend of 1 per cent on the 22d inst. When dividends were resumed last month it was stated that no regular period for declaring subsequent ones had been decided upon, but it now looks as if they would come monthly.

Two important changes will take place in officials of the Dollar savings bank on January 1. Mr. J. B. D. Meeds has resigned as treasurer and Mr. A. W. Pollock, at present secretary, has been promoted to fill the vacancy. Mr. J. W. Flenniken, at present head clerk in the office of Internal Revenue Collector Kearns, has been elected secretary, a position he formerly held in the bank. Mr. Meeds has been treasurer of the bank for 30 years.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial national bank	94	97
Citizens national bank	....	60
Exchange national bank	77	....
Fourth national bank	....	123
Liberty national bank	113	118
Mechanics national bank	....	172
Monongahela national bank	142	....
Enterprise savings	....	90
Second nat. bank, Alleg'y	200	....
Third national, Allegheny	....	126
Allemannia insurance	....	45
People's insurance	....	20
Tentonia	42	50
Allegheny heating company	95	....
Chartiers valley gas	8¼	10
Manufacturers gas company	25	....
Ohio Valley	22	....
Peoples natural gas	22	....
Peoples nat. gas and pipeage	15¼	16
Philadelphia company	22	22⅛
Wheeling gas	....	18
Ft. Pitt incline plane	....	20
Central traction	....	20¼
Citizens traction	59¾	60½
Pittsburgh traction	....	53
Pleasant Valley	17¼	17¾
Birmingham traction	14¾	....
Duquesne traction	21⅝	22¼
Manchester traction	....	38¼
Ewalt bridge (43d street)	64½	66½
Monongahela bridge	35	....
Pittsburgh & Birm. bridge	....	70
Luster mining	10⅝	11¼
Monongahela navigation	....	75
Monongahela water	28¾	29½
Union Switch and Signal	14	15½
Union Switch and Sig. pref	....	33
Westinghouse air brake	....	137
U. S. glass common	26½	28
U. S. glass preferred	....	97

Real Estate.

Baxter, Thompson & Co. sold for George Zepfelder a two-story frame house on Yew street, Twentieth ward, with a three-room frame in rear fronting on Alice street, lot 20x120, for $3,600.

Black & Baird sold for the Peoples savings bank, the six three-story brick dwellings on Twenty-sixth street, Southside, being Nos. 26, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35, for $18,000. The purchaser is a manufacturing concern on the Southside which will tear down the houses and use the ground for manufacturing purposes.

Manager Chaplin's report of the clearings of the Pittsburgh clearing house for the week ending December 16 shows the following:

Days.	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$1,678,594 13	$354,967 65
Tuesday	2,076,610 70	345,144 13
Wednesday	1,820,940 16	303,783 73
Taursday	1,903,673 24	407,192 43
Friday	1,892,094 97	352,132 85
Saturday	2,041,751 34	522,762 77
Total for week	$11,413,664 54	$2,285,933 51

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows: Week ending—

December 16, 1893	$11,413,664 53
December 17, 1892	15,036,014 05

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

A Fair Amount of Trade in Holiday Goods.

COLLECTIONS DO NOT COME EASIER.

Provision Market Easy and Prices Down a Fraction More.

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS IS CHEAP.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 1893.

There has been no particular improvement in the local markets as compared with last week, but still a fair amount of business has been done in these lines of goods which always find a market at the holiday season of the year. It is noticeable to a slight extent at least that as the holiday season approaches business at the retail stores increases, while it falls off at the wholesale houses. Orders for nuts and fancy candy are still being received and will likely continue right on up to the last moment. Retailers are still holding off and use the tariff and various other well-known and seasonable pretexts for not buying. Collections do not seem to grow easier and not much improvement is expected in that department until after the January settlements, when it is thought that money will be easier all around. The trade in groceries is falling off a little, although there is still a moderate buying of holiday specialties. The prices of various lines of nuts show an easier tendency, as the holiday trade is pretty well supplied. Coffee is steady and unchanged at late quotations. Sugar, dried fruits and fish hold their own well and show no essential change. Oils are steady, except for the bulge in linseed oil, which was doubtless due to the advance in the price of linseed. The drug market is steady but is less active than last week, while hardware has improved somewhat as compared with its condition a few weeks ago.

The provision market continues easy, and the majority of items in the quoted list was to-day marked down ¼@½c per lb. The demand is rather poor.

Game in fair demand. Butter of all grades coming more freely. Prices remain unchanged. Fresh eggs in fair supply, but demand continues fully equal to same. Cold storage plenty and slow at quotations. Fancy apples scarce and selling readily at quotations. Produce of all kinds, of which there is a reasonable supply, is cheap.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 25 per barrel; choice, $3 25@3 50; common, $1 75@2 00.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 90@2 00 per bushel; imported pea, 3½-bushel bags, $1 60@1 65; lima, 4½@4¾c per lb.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 31@32c; choice Ohio brands, 24@25c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 22@24c.

CHEESE—New York, now, 12½@13c; Ohio, new, 11½@12c; Wisconsin Swiss, 14½@15c; Ohio Swiss, 13½@14c; imported Swiss, 24½@25c; limburger, 14½@15c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $7 00@8 00 per barrel; country, $4 00@6 00.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, $2 00@2 25 per box; Jersey, per box, $1 75@2 00, per barrel $5 50@6 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 24c; pickled, 17@20c; selected cold storage, 19@20c.

FLOUR—Buckwheat, $2 50@3 00.

GAME—Quail, per doz., $2 00@2 25; pheasants, per doz., $5 00@5 50; woodcock, per doz., $3 50@4 00; squirrels, per doz., $1 00@1 25; rabbits, per pair, 20@25c; saddle of venison, 13@16c; whole carcass, 10@11c; wild ducks, $2 00@3 00 per dozen; wild turkeys, $1 00@1 50 each.

GRAPES—Concord, 9-lb baskets 17@18c, 5-lb do. 8@10c; Delaware, 5-lb 25@30c, 5-lb do. 13@15c; Niagara, 9-lb 20@25c, 5-lb do. 13@15c; Salem, 9-lb 20@25c, 5 lb do. 10@12c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 4@5c per lb; shellbarks, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; hickory nuts, 50@60c; walnuts, 25@30c; butternuts, 20@30c.

ONIONS—Onions, $1 50@1 75 per barrel, 40@50c per bushel.

PEAS—Green, by the bushel, $1 30; split, barrel, $5 25.

POTATOES—On track, York state fancy burbanks, 75@80c per bushel; mixed varieties, 50@55c per bushel; from store, fancy, 65@70c per bushel; common, 60@65c per bushel; fancy Jersey sweet potatoes, kiln dried sweets, $3 25@3 50 per barrel; choice do., $3 00@3 25 per barrel; medium do., $1 50@1 75 per barrel; Baltimore sweets, $1 75@2 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 40@50c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 30@50c; live ducks, 40@50c; dressed ducks, 12@14c; dressed chickens, 8@10c; spring dressed, 9@10c; dressed turkeys, 10@12c; live turkeys, 7@8c.

SALT—No. 1, 75c per barrel; No. 1 extra, 85c per barrel.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Oranges, Messina, $3 00@3 50 as to size per box; Florida, 2 00; lemons, $4 00@4 50 per box; cocoanuts, $4 50 per 100, 60@65c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@1 50 per bunch; pineapples, $6 00@10 00 per 100, according to size.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, per 100, $4 00@5 00; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; celery, 20@25c; new lettuce, 60@65c per basket.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, 80@90c per gallon; popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $2 90@3 00 per barrel; pickles, $5 00@5 25; tallow, 4½@5c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do. mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 35@40c. Peanuts—Green, 5½@6½c; do. roasted, $1 20@1 50 per bushel.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5c; powdered, 5c; standard granulated, 4¾c; granulated in bags, 4½c; confectioners' A, 4 44c; spot A, 4 31@4 35c; yellow, 3½@3¾c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 24 3lb 100@24 3lb 1000; fancy packages, 27@28c. Ludde—Choice Mocha, 34½@35c; Java, 26½@37c; Maracaibo, 29@30c; Santos, 23½@28½c; Rio, 22½@28c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 32@32½c; Java, 32½@34c; Rio, 20¼@21½c; Maracaibo, 26@27c; Santos, 22½@25c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6¼@6¾c, choice head, 5¾@6c; fair, 4@4¼c; crystal, 3@3¾c; Japan, 5½@6c.

SYRUP—Best, 28; choice to fancy sugar, 26@27c; common to fair, 21@22c; black strap, 10@12c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 38c; choice new crop, 37c; choice old, 35c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 5¾c per gallon; Ohio test, 6¼c; headlight, 150°, 6¼c; water white, 6¾c; elaine, 13½c; naphadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 4@50c.

FRUIT—Valencia raisins, 6c per lb; Ondara, 6¾c; California sultana seedless, in bags, 7c; London layers, $1 90 per box; currants, 2½c; California prunes, in boxes, 7@9½c; citron, 12@12½c; lemon peel, 10@11c; orange peel, 12½@13c; raspberries, per bbl, 19½c; pitted cherries, 13c; apples, 11c; dates, 4¾c; figs, 7@13c; peaches, 10½@11½c; pears, 12½c; plums, 12½c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $1 20@1 75; extra peaches, $1 75@2 00; seconds, $1 10@1 20; pie peaches, 80@85c; corn, 90c@$1 35; beans, 60c@$1 75; cherries, $1 80@2 50; mushrooms, $1 90@2 75; pears, $1 15@1 90; peas, soaked, 65c; marrowfat, 85c@$1 25; early June, $1 50@1 65; French, 100 cans in case, $13 50, or $1 65@2 25 per dozen; pineapples, $1 40@2 45; plums, 2½-lb, $1 70; pumpkin, 3-lb, 75c; strawberries, 2-lb, 95c; raspberries, 2-lb, $1 10; succotash, 2-lb, $1 40; tomatoes, $1 05@1 50; mackerel, $1 25@2 15; oysters, 60c@$1 70; salmon, $1 00@1 95; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 45@2 25; domestic, 85@90c; chipped

from other places. Futures began to sell off slightly, but the demand was good for track stuff and it sold within ⅛c of May at one time. The average sales were within about 1c of May during most of the session. Toward the close May advanced and was firm at the end on report that farm sales are light and that country elevators were selling to arrive and buying in their May wheat. The Great Northern road, that brings in nearly a third of the wheat in the season, received only 36,000 bushels Wednesday, against 105,000 bushels on the same day the preceding week. On Thursday the receipts were 65,000 bushels, against 110,000 bushels in the preceding week on the same day. The local flour mills are grinding about 100,000 bushels a day on a dull flour market. December opened at 59⅝c and closed at 60c. May opened at 62⅝c and closed at 62¾c. Track closed: No. 1 hard, 62¾c; No. 1 northern, 61¾; No. 2 northern, 60c. Receipts, 272 cars; shipments, 27 cars. Demand was brisk for track grain, which brought 62¾c for hard, 61¾@62c for No. 1 northern and 60@60½c for No. 2. The difference a year ago between track and May was about 6c.

PHILADELPHIA—DEC. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat was dull and ¼@⅜c lower, reflecting the decline west; sales of No. 2 Pennsylvania at 66¼c; No. 2 red winter, 65¼c; December, 65@65¾c; January, 65¾@66c; February, 67¼@67¾c; March, 68¾@69c. Corn—Options were weak and ½c lower; carlots for local trade were quiet and steady; sales of new No. 3 yellow at 43c; new steamer yellow, 44c; new No. 2 yellow held at 45c; sales, 5,000 bushels; No. 2 mixed February at 43c; December, 43@43¼c; January, 42⅞@43¼c; March, 43¾@43⅞c. Oats dull and unchanged; ungraded white, 36½@37c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; No. 2 white, 36½c; sales of choice do. at 37c; December, 35¾@36c; January, 35¼@36c; February, 35¾@36½c; March, 36@36½c. Butter quiet but firm; western creamery, 24@29c; Pennsylvania creamery prints, 26@31c. Eggs dull and unchanged; western fresh, 26@27c; Pennsylvania and nearby, 27c. Cheese firm, but little doing; New York full cream, fancy small, 12½c; do. large, 12c.

ST. LOUIS—DEC. 16.—Flour unchanged. Wheat fell off ⅝c at the opening, but recovered later and closed with buyers a shade above yesterday; cash, 58⅝c; December, 59c; January, 59⅝c; May, 64½c. Corn dull and weak; closed a shade under yesterday; cash, 34c; December, 34½c; January, 32¾@32½c; May, 35½c bid. Oats dead and dull; sample lots cash, 28c; December, 27½c bid; May, 30½c bid. Rye firmer at 47c bid. Barley dull; small sales. Hay unchanged. Lead firm at $3 00. Spelter lower at $3 47½ asked. Flaxseed higher at $1 25. Butter and eggs unchanged. Cornmeal quiet at $1 75. Whisky steady at $1 15. Bagging and cotton ties unchanged. Pork lower at $13 50. Lard lower at $7 75. Dry salted meats lower; loose shoulders, $6 00; longs and ribs, $6 50; shorts, $6 75; boxed lots 15c more.

NEW ORLEANS—DEC. 16.—Sugar—Open kettle steady; prime to strictly prime, 2 9-16@2⅝c; good fair to fully fair, 2 7-16@2¼c; common to fair, 2 5-16@2⅜c; centrifugal dull and irregular; plantation granulated, 4@4 11-16c; choice white, 3⅜c; off white, 3½@3⅝c; gray do., 3 5-16@3 7-16c; choice yellow clarified, 3 5-16@3⅜c; prime do., 3 3-16@3¼c; off do., 2 11-16@3⅛c; seconds, 2@3c. Molasses steady; open kettle good prime to strictly prime, 25@30c; prime, 26c; fair to good fair, 24@25c; common to good common, 22@23c; centrifugal choice, 20c; good prime to strictly prime, 13@16c; good fair to prime, 10@12c; good common to fair, 8@9c; inferior to common, 5@7c. Syrup, 27@28c.

CINCINNATI—DEC. 16.—Flour in light demand and steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 60c. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2 mixed, 36½c. Oats in fair demand and steady; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Rye firm but quiet; No. 2, 54c. Pork dull and steady at $13 00. Lard weak and lower at $7 75. Bulkmeats weaker at $6 50@6 62½. Bacon dull and lower at $8 25. Whisky quiet and steady; sales, 569 barrels at $1 15. Butter steady. Sugar steady. Eggs steady and firm at 21c. Cheese steady.

LIVERPOOL — DEC. 16. — Wheat steady; demand poor; holders offer moderately; California No. 1, 5s 6d@5s 7d; No. 2 red western spring, 5s 8d@5s 9d; No. 2 red western winter, 5s 8d@5s 4d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 1d. Pork—Prime mess fine, 85s. Corn steady; demand moderate; mixed western, 4s 5d. Beef—Extra India, 112s 6d. Bacon—Long and short clear, 55 lb, 34s; long clear, 45 lb, 45s 6d.

MILWAUKEE — DEC. 16. — Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and quiet; No. 2 spring, 60c; No. 1 northern, 63¾c; May, 63½c. Corn steady; No. 3 white, 34½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30c; No 3 do., 29½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 49c; sample, 40@50c. Rye firm; No. 1, 48c. Provisions drooping. Pork, $12 40. Lard, $7 70.

DULUTH—DEC. 16.—This market is active and advancing to-day. Close—No. 1 hard cash and December 61¾c; May, 65¾c; No. 1 northern cash, 60¾c; December, 60½c; May, 64¾c; No. 2 northern cash, 57¼c; No. 3, 52½c; rejected, 46½c; on track—No. 1 northern to arrive, delivered, 62c.

TOLEDO—DEC. 16.—Wheat steadier; No. 2 cash and December, 61¾c; May, 67¾c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 37¼c; No. 3, 36c. Oats quiet; cash, 30¼c. Rye dull; cash, 50c bid. Cloverseed steadier; prime cash and December, $5 95; January, $5 97½; February, $6 00.

BUFFALO—DEC. 16.—Spring wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 hard, 72½c; northern, 71½c; winter lower and in fair demand; No. 2 red, 64¼c; No. 1 white, 65c.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Consols for money, 98⅜; consols for the account, 98⅜; Canadian Pacific, 75⅝; Erie, 15¾; Erie seconds, 78; Illinois Central, 96; Mexican ordinary, 14¾; St. Paul common, 63⅝; New York Central, 104⅜; Pennsylvania, 49⅝; Reading, 10¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 55¾. Bar silver, 32d per ounce.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Three per cent rentes, 98f; 25c ex-interest for the account.

Wool.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Pulled wools quiet and steady. Combing pulled of one-fourth blood grade is scarce and sells readily at 29@32c clean. There has been, perhaps, a fractional advance. Fine combing pulled is intensely flat, as, indeed, are all fine pulled wools. B supers are a little quieter. C supers are still very strong. The low C's may be had at 20@22 clean. But one sale of eastern was made this week at 17c, to cost 25c clean.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for week ending to-day amounted to $1,740,573 in gold and $915,514 in silver; imports for the same period: gold, $18,323; silver, $2,217.

The imports from the port of New York for the week were: General merchandise, $5,808,966; dry goods, $1,305,421.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1 27½@1 32½. Turpentine easy at 29@29½c.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 16.—Rosin steady; strained, $1 00; good, $1 05. Spirits dull at 26c. Tar steady at 90c. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1 00; soft and virgin, $1 60.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 16.—Spirits firm at 26½c. Rosin firm at $1 05.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Wheat Very Dull but Closes a Fraction Higher, While Corn, Oats and Provisions Are Lower.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—There was little life in trade in wheat to-day, but with larger export clearances and the expectation of a decrease in the visible supply closing prices were a little higher. Compared with the closing prices yesterday wheat is about ⅛c higher, corn and oats unchanged and provisions a trifle lower.

The opening prices in wheat were unchanged, with May at 67⅞c. The December opening tendency of yesterday's market was continued for a time and prices declined. There was a rally, however, when it was shown that the export clearances for the week in wheat and flour from both coasts were 3,217,000 bushels, compared with 2,558,000 bushels last week. May advanced to 67⅝c, but the advance was soon lost. Selling orders from New York were heavy, and the cold wave which was expected to hurl itself upon the exposed winter wheat fields failed to materialize. Early cables were weak and the enthusiasm of the bulls evaporated. May crawled down to 67⅛c, but there it ruled steady for a time and advanced slightly on light northwestern receipts. Then the news became more bullish and the market ruled firm for the remainder of the session. News came from Minneapolis that the mills which were shut down there would all resume next week. San Francisco wired that buying of wheat there for French account had absorbed about 2,000,000 bushels in the last few days, that the price advanced there yesterday and that the buying still continued on a heavy scale. An advance in wheat and flour at Paris helped to confirm the San Francisco news and the market closed firm, with May at the top figures of the day. May opened at 67⅝c, sold off ⅛c, then ⅛c, and advanced ⅜c to the close at 67¾c.

The corn market was featureless, with fluctuations confined to ⅛c range. May opened ⅛c off at 39¾c and sold up to 39⅞c, where it closed.

Dullness continued to be the feature in the oats market. Offerings were light and buyers scarcer. May opened unchanged at 30⅞c, sold up ⅛c, lost ⅛c and reacted ⅛c to close at the opening figure.

The provision market opened steady but weakened with the early decline in wheat and failed to sympathize with the later firmness in grain. Heavy estimates for Monday's hog receipts were a depressing influence, and closing prices were lower all around. Compared with last night January pork is 2½c lower, January lard 7½c lower and January ribs 7½c lower.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 61⅝c; No. 3 spring wheat, 62½c; No. 2 red, 61⅞c; No. 2 corn, 35⅝c; No. 2 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 30⅝@32c; No. 3 white, 29¼@30¼c; No. 2 rye, 45½@45⅝c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, 40@50c; No. 4, 36@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 31½; prime timothy seed, $4 25; mess pork, per barrel, $12 50@12 55; lard, per 100 lb, $7 90; short ribs sides (loose), $6 35@6 40; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $6 25@6 50; short clear sides (boxed), $6 75@7 00; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 15; sugars unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 82,000 bushels; corn, 347,000 bushels; oats, 223,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 51,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 21,000 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 101,000 bushels; oats, 131,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 36,000 bushels.

On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creamery, 21@27½c; dairies, 18@23c. Eggs weak; strictly fresh, 23@23½c.

Opening, highest, lowest and closing quotations furnished by John M. Oakley & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 45 Sixth street, Hotel Anderson building:

Articles & Mo'ths.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Clos'g Dec 15
WHEAT—					
Dec.....	61⅝	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞	61⅝
May.....	67⅜	67⅝	67	67⅝	67⅜
CORN—					
Dec.....	35	35¼	35	35¼	.....
Jan.....	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅜
May.....	39¾	*39⅞	39¾	*39⅞	39⅝
OATS—					
Dec.....	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	28⅛
Jan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28⅜
May.....	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	30⅞
PORK—					
Dec.....	12 40	12 40	12 37	12 40	12 40
Jan.....	12 45	12 45	12 37	12 37	12 40
May.....	12 50	12 60	12 50	12 52	12 55
LARD—					
Dec.....	7 75	7 85	7 72	7 72	7 80
Jan.....	7 67	7 70	7 60	7 65	7 67
May.....	7 50	7 50	7 42	†7 45	7 50
S. RIBS—					
Dec.....	.....	.....	.....	6 35	.....
Jan.....	6 42	6 42	6 35	6 35	6 42
May.....	6 50	6 50	6 42	6 45	6 50

*Bid †Asked.

Car receipts to-day: Wheat, 132 cars; corn, 379 cars; oats, 174 cars; hogs, 16,000 head; cattle, 1,500 head. Estimated cars for Monday: Wheat, 140 cars; corn, 425 cars; oats, 220 cars; hogs, 36,000 head; for next week, 165,000 head.

Dry Goods.

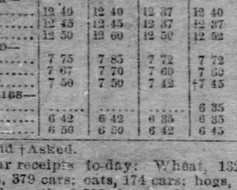
NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Business in goods suitable for the spring trade is below normal proportions and unseasonable goods are neglected. A cut in the prices of bleached and brown cottons has sharpened up trade in most kinds of cotton goods, but there is no disposition to anticipate future wants. Print cloths show some weakness with sales of 64 squares at 2 15-16c, although as a rule holders are asking 3c. Prints and printed fabrics share the weaker feeling. Ginghams and woven goods are in moderate demand. Hosiery and underwear show irregularity and weakness with even the spring goods slow of sale at easier prices.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 18⅝; American sugar, 82½; American sugar preferred, 84; Bay State gas, 193; Bell telephone, 203; Boston & Albany, 241; Boston & Maine preferred, 77; Fitchburg, 38⅝; Illinois steel, 5; Mexican Central, 27⅜; Old Colony, 6; Oregon Short Line, 16; Rubber, 5; San Diego, 20½; Union Pacific, 54; West End, 80; West End preferred, 24½; Westinghouse electric, 15⅜; Wisconsin Central, 6.

THERE are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., Y. N.

IN AND ABOUT PITTSBURGH.

Happenings of Three Days Told in Brief.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.—R. Patrick & Co., one of the oldest private banking firms in the city, doing business at No. 52 Fifth avenue, suspended payment. The immediate cause of their embarrassment was a heavy clearing than usual.

Forty-five patients from the various wards of the city, who have been detained at the Homeopathic hospital on account of smallpox that prevailed there, were dismissed. Before they left they were supplied with warmer clothing to prevent a spreading of the dreaded disease.

Justice of the Peace Woelfel, of Allegheny, knows how to deal with chicken thieves. He caught three men robbing his coop, captured one of them and detained him until morning, when he was given over to the police.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.—A committee from the Monongahela coal diggers made overtures to the Pittsburgh coal exchange for a settlement of wage differences by arbitration. The exchange denied them negotiations.

John Kenneweg, a well-known German, threw himself under the Chicago express on the Pittsburgh & Western road on River avenue, Allegheny. He was beheaded. That morning he had been arrested for drunkenness. He felt the disgrace keenly and sought death.

Joseph B. Jones, a farmer of Etna borough, in trying to drive a frightened steer back to the herd was severely gored by the animal and thrown in front of a cable car at Penn avenue and Twentieth street. He was badly injured and was taken to the West Penn hospital.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.—A public meeting for the relief of the poor was held in common council chamber. It was reported that in a few days city work would be given to applicants. Contributions in money are being solicited.

Storekeepers report that holiday trade is slack.

William Schaeffer, a pipe line foreman, of Greensburg, was knocked down while in the city and robbed, and three of his pipemen were arrested.

It is said the American protective association beat Powderly in the K. of L.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

James McCalligan	Sharpsburg
Sophia Woehrel	Sharpsburg
Frederick Miller	Pittsburgh
Lizzie Cash	Pittsburgh
John L. Beatty	Allegheny
Agnes H. Young	Allegheny
Adhemar Lovent	New Kensington
Marie Raes	New Kensington
George Washington	Pittsburgh
Letitia Simons	Pittsburgh
R. E. Livingston	Jamestown
Hattie E. Davis	Westford
J. C. Shellito	Conneaut Lake
Lizzie J. Bell	Remington
Wm. F. Williams	West Newton
Lizzie D. Hough	Smithton
August Liebing	Pittsburgh
Annie B. Schmid	Pittsburgh
Thomas E. Higgins	Pittsburgh
Agnes Hogan	Pittsburgh
Benjamin W. Firmin	Wilkinsburg
Annie M. Fleckhauer	Wilkinsburg
Wylie W. Jacobs	Allegheny
Rebecca Woodyard	Allegheny
Wm. G. Shuck	Pittsburgh
Ida B. Sill	Pittsburgh
Edward A. Reynolds	Christy Park
Sarah J. Steviek	Christy Park
Andrew G. McPeake	Canonsburg
Anna Bevan	Pittsburgh
Harry C. Heber	Duquesne
Bertie M. Powell	Coal Valley
John A. Boyd	Allegheny
Charlotte M. Burry	Allegheny
John D. Parkhill	New Haven
Mollie Cope	Perrypolis
Moses G. Dent	Pittsburgh
Melvina Brown	Pittsburgh
Lois Herman	Pittsburgh
Blanche Hacke	Pittsburgh
Robert J. Garver	Homestead
Annie Jones	Homestead
Gust Emsheimer	Pittsburgh
Bertha Smith	Allegheny
George Reh	Pittsburgh
Margaretta Brandel	Pittsburgh
Charles R. Ellick	Wilmerding
Lucy M. Pickard	Wilmerding
Thomas Thomas	Pittsburgh
Louise Deeley	Pittsburgh

It is Foolish

To send for the doctor every time you don't feel just right. My doctor's bill for years was over a hundred dollars a year, which made a pretty big hole in my wages. For the past two years, I only spent $10 with which I bought a dozen bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and health has been in my family since using them.—*Robert Johnson, Machinist.*

DIED.

FARNAN—On Tuesday morning, December 12, 1893, at 8:30 o'clock, JOHN FARNAN, in his 54th year, at his late residence, 2513 Jane street, Southside.

GROSS—At the residence of her parents, No. 381 Thirty-third street, on Monday, December 11, 1893, at 9 o'clock P. M., NELLIE J., daughter of Charles A. and Ellen Gross, in her 15th year.

KEESE—On Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at 3:15 A. M., ANNIE, daughter of M. C. and Mary Keese, in the 8th year of her age.

KERCHNER—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 8 A. M., CATHERINE KERCHNER, aged 35 years.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, John Stoke, No. 121 Industry street, Allentown, on Thursday, December 14, at 8:30 A. M. High mass at St. George's church at 9 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLER—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, MAGGIE MILLER, daughter of Henry and Louise Miller, aged 5 years 10 months and 25 days.

MCCONALD—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 9 P. M., STRODER MCCONALD, aged 65 years.

MOORHOUSE—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 10:30 A. M., JOSEPH son of Mrs. Ann Moorhouse, in the 25th year of his age.

STEFFLER—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 9:30 A. M., MARY, wife of John Steffler, in her 34th year.

STEWART—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, MARY A. STEWART, wife of Campbell B. Stewart, at her late residence, 56 East Diamond street, Allegheny City, Pa.

SMITH—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 7 A. M., THOMAS son of Bridget and the late Richard Smith, aged 21 years.

WILKINSON—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 9:30 A. M., WILLIAM RUDOLPH WILKINSON, aged 18 years 6 months and 12 days.

BEEPLER—On Thursday evening, December 14, 1893, at 7:15 P. M., ALICE E., daughter of Caroline and Adam Beipler, Jr., aged 4 years 8 months and 7 days.

ADAMS—On Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at 2 o'clock P. M., MRS. ELIZA ADAMS, in the 85th year of her age.

BEVINGTON—On Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain Thomas Smith, Haysville, MARGARET LAUGHLIN BEVINGTON, in her 83d year.

BROWN—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 11:40 P. M., JENNIE RAY, wife of Isaac Brown, in the 70th year of her age.

BUCHNER—On Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at 8 A. M., EDWARD BUCHNER, aged 26 years 7 months.

BYERS—On Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at 11:40 A. M., CHARLES A. BYERS, brother of John A. Weber, aged 20 years 6 months 29 days.

GLOVER—On Wednesday, December 13, 1893, GEORGE GLOVER, in his 62d year.

HOLMES—Suddenly at 9 P. M., Tuesday, December 12, 1893, WILLIAM HOLMES.

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KUTSCH—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893 at midnight, JACOB KUTSCH, in his 77th year.

LUEBBE—On Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at 6:45 P. M., H. C. LUEBBE, in the 26th year of his age.

MILLER—On Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at 7:30 P. M., CHRISTIAN MILLER, aged 76 years.

MCCONALD—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 9 P. M., STRODER MCCONALD, aged 65 years.

RYAN—At her residence, 113 Ross street, on Tuesday evening, December 12, 1893, at 8:30 o'clock, ELLEN RYAN, aged 77 years.

ROBB—On Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 2 P. M., MRS. ELIZA ROBB, in her 80th year.

ROTH—On Monday, December 11, 1893, JOHN ROTH, aged 59 years.

ROSS—On Tuesday night, December 12, 1893, at his residence in Addison, Somerset county, Pa., General M. A. Ross, father of Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, of Allegheny, in the 64th year of his age.

CULLEN—At her residence, 77 Charles street, Allegheny, on Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at 3:00 P. M., MRS. ANN, widow of Mathew Cullen and mother of T. J. Cullen, of the East End mantel and tile company, East End, aged 64 years.

WILSON—At Mansfield, Pa., on Friday, December 15, 1893, MARY A WILSON, in the 69th year of her age.

WILLIAMS—At the residence of his parents, Washington avenue, Mansfield, Pa., LAWRENCE H., son of Harry J. and Delia F. Williams, aged 1 year and 3 months.

VON CANNON—On Wednesday, December 13, 1893, JAMES B. VON CANNON, aged 54 years.

THOMPSON—On Thursday, December 14, 1893, at 12:30 A. M., MARIE ELEANOR, only daughter of Annie B. and R. Y. Thompson, aged 1 year 11 months 11 days.

RUEBEL—On Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at 3 P. M., FREDERICK RUEBEL, in his 72d year.

RECTANUS—At his parents' residence, Neville street, between Forbes and Fifth avenues, on Friday, December 15, 1893, at 1:30 A. M., JOHN A DIXSON, son of John and Lily Rectanus, aged 3 months 12 days.

MAGINN—On Thursday, December 14, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., JENNIE, wife of Edward Maginn, in her 44th year.

GLENDENNING—On Thursday, December 14, 1893, at 4:30 A. M., KATIE, beloved wife of Albert Glendenning and daughter of Edward and Hannah Barrett, aged 23 years 5 months 24 days.

ELLIS—On Thursday, December 14, 1893, ROBERT ELLIS, in the 73d year of his age.

DONOVAN—At Walnut st., Pa., on Wednesday, December 13, 1893, at 2:30 P. M., JOHN DONOVAN, aged 54 years.

DICKSON—On Thursday, December 14, 1893, at 2 P. M., ARCHIBALD, only son of Hugh and Ashley J. Dickson, in his 25th year.

CUTLER—On Thursday, December 14, 1893, at 11 A. M., RACHEL CUTLER, relict of John Cutler, in her 74th year.

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